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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Coolidge Surveys Railroads

Newfoundland Sees Dole Riots

Poland Barters With Soviet

Girl Scouts Will Aid Relief

British May Fly Over Everest

Jews Quintuple in 100 Years

FORMER President Calvin Coolidge becomes chairman of the National Transportation Committee at its first meeting in New York. With Bernard M. Baruch, Alfred E. Smith, Clark Howell Sr., and Alexander Legge, he will make a survey of the financial position of railroad, steamship, motor and air transport lines. Sponsoring the committee are banks and insurance concerns holding many millions in securities. The survey will take three months. Its findings will be published. One effort is to help the Government discover the right kind of aid for transportation. No stay-at-home who holds insurance policies is uninvolved—He's interested in railroad problems whether he knows it or not.

* * *

¶ Newfoundland witnesses rioting at Carbonear and Spaniard Bay, following its failure to negotiate a loan. The unemployed and suffering stop trains and inflict injuries. The riots start when the merchants refuse to issue more supplies on dole orders until previous dole orders are redeemed. The Government fails to redeem promptly because it lacks money. Brazil has been a good market for Newfoundland fish, but the revolution has upset the market. The little nation presents an entire picture of dismal economic conditions in miniature—Woe begets woe and woe is seemingly world-wide.

* * *

¶ Poland, formerly suspicious of Soviet Russia, energetically makes friends. The non-aggression pact with Moscow was signed hastily, in spite of Roumania's protest. Warsaw is now sending machinery and textiles into Russia and receiving in barter tobacco, furs and raw ore. The sudden friendship with the Soviet, neighbor on the east, is said to be inspired by a growing fear of what Germany, neighbor on the west, might do if allowed to rearm. Poland values its Corridor—But it dreams Berlin would if it could seek dreadful revenge.

* * *

¶ Mrs. Herbert Hoover, honorary president, discloses a new activity of the Girl Scouts. They are being asked to participate in relief work throughout the United States this winter. Mrs. Hoover tells the Virginia Beach convention this means community recognition of the organization's power to help, a higher type of service, and a tremendous character development for the girls. A troop of Girl Scouts specializing in helping old people has made an interesting discovery—Grandmothers are more anxious to give than to receive.

* * *

¶ Madrid sees Soviet Russia become a stumblingblock in the International Radio Conference in session there. Eugene Hirschfield, Soviet Commissar of Communications, demands reorganization of all broadcasting bands as established at Washington before he will sign the wavelength agreement. Europe and America oppose the suggested changes on account of the great cost to them. The Soviet is building up a system to reach its people, eventually, in all their 48 dialects. The radio is of more importance to Russia perhaps than to any other country—So many of its citizens cannot read.

* * *

¶ Eastern Renfrew, Scot., grants the Marquis of Clydesdale, its member of Parliament, extraordinary leave of absence. He becomes chief pilot of the Mount Everest Air Expedition. Clydesdale says the flight undertaking, supported by the Air Ministry and the India Office and financed by Lady Huston, is to foster British prestige. Americans have flown over the North and South Poles. Many have flown the oceans. Britain wants a try at the tallest mountain while its reputation holds—while it is still the outstanding thing never under the shadow of men's wings.

* * *

¶ The American Railway Association announces the best week of carloadings for the year. The total was 622,075 cars, 26,329 over the previous week. Carloadings are highly significant to those who watch the business barometer—But car unloadings mean a lot more to people waiting for things to eat and wear.

* * *

¶ The world's Jewish population has grown from 3,000,000 to 16,000,000 in 100 years. So finds Jakob Lestchinsky of Berlin, an authority. While Europe and America were increasing their general population 3½ times, the Jews increased five times. This in spite of 2000 massacres in which 100,000 were slain. The Jews have steadily moved out of autocracies into democracies. One-third of the total now live in the United States, mostly in the large centers. Jerusalem, capital of the Zionist movement, is said to have a great ambition—It hopes some day to contain as many Jews as New York City.

Reich Street Named After Adolf Hitler

Special from Monitor Bureau

Berlin

A STREET has just been named for Adolf Hitler. It is the first in Germany to bear the name of the leader of the National Socialist German Workers' Party.

Doberan, a summer resort city in Mecklenburg-Schwerin, near the Baltic, has given the Fascist party chieftain's name to one of its thoroughfares, now to be known as "Adolf Hitler Strasse."

'Truth' Called Most Vital By Mrs. Hoover

Girl Scouts Hear Parting Word From Honorary President

By MARY HORNADAY

Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

VIRGINIA BEACH, Va., Oct. 8—Commending Girl Scouts everywhere for their cheerfulness, thriftiness and helpfulness in the last year of stress, Mrs. Herbert Hoover, Honorary President of the organization, at the closing dinner of its convention here last night, asked for an emphasis on "truth" during the coming year.

Mrs. Hoover had previously installed Mrs. Frederick Edey of New York, as president of the Girl Scouts for a third year, telling her that she holds "the best job in the world." Approximately 200 of the delegates and guests sailed up the Potomac River today with Mrs. Hoover to be her guests at the White House this afternoon.

At Mount Vernon Mrs. Hoover lined up the Scout directors and had them pay tribute to the first President with a salute and a few moments of silence. She remained on deck all the way to Washington, pointing out historic spots to her guests and entertaining them with stories of the surrounding country.

"I wonder if perhaps the best thought that we could take back to our girls from this conference is the reminder to them frequently through the year of this vital thing—truth—which is supposed to be the corner stone of our foundation," Mrs. Hoover suggested to the delegates in her address last night.

A Girl Scout is essentially truthful and yet the word is not mentioned in the Scout code, she pointed out, as she urged that it be kept in its rightful place in the Scout perspective.

Helping Other People

Girl Scouts have found in relief activities of the last year that they can often do their "good turn" most effectively by helping other groups to help people, Mrs. Hoover said, discussing the success of the relief program laid out at last year's convention.

"Some girls," she declared, "reported helping children in an orphanage to do relief work. Another troop had specialized on helping old people. They found that grandmothers were more anxious to give than to receive.

"It is perhaps because of the effectiveness of this work," she continued, "that Girl Scout groups are increasingly being asked to participate in plans for relief and recreation this winter. This means that our work will be much more serviceable because it will be better coördinated with other service work being done in the community.

"From the standpoint of the community," Mrs. Hoover pointed out, "this means an even better type of service from the Girl Scouts. From the standpoint of the organization, it means recognition of our power to help. And from the standpoint of the girl, it means a tremendous character development."

Girl Scouts are going to continue to bring all their character building and recreational activities to help in the relief of every part of the country, she promised.

Better Homemakers

Discussing the effect Scouting is likely to have on the American people in years to come, Mrs. Hoover pointed that in another decade there will be hundreds of thousands of Boy and Girl Scouts grown to manhood and womanhood who should be better homemakers and better citizens because of their Scout training and their obedience to Scout laws.

Other young folks' groups have parallel objectives to those of the

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THINGS PRESENT

"Mexico and the Vatican" on the Editorial page sums up the troublous situation in our sister republic to the south. And while on the back page, don't miss "Will Legal Liquor Help?" in the Mirror of World Opinion.

Here is an idea: A training class for mothers of music beginners. Read about this new step to help children in their progress musicward. Educational page.

Perhaps you will enjoy tribulations more after reading the Word a Day on the Daily Features page. There is another "Editor's Puzzle" today, too. Look out for dangling participles!

AND THINGS TO COME

The "Prohibition Facts" on Monday will explain why fatalities from alcoholism increased from the low point of the first years of prohibition.

Monday is a big day for the youngsters—the Children's page.

NEBRASKA DRYS RALLY TO MEET WETS AT POLLS

State Organizations Led by 1100 Churches Act to Get Voters Out

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 8—Dry organizations of Nebraska are waging an energetic campaign to arouse the voters to rally to the defense of prohibition at the ballot box Nov. 8. Dry leaders declare that if wet candidates are defeated this fall, they never can come back as strongly again.

Advocates of prohibition repeal will receive no encouragement from Nebraska if the dry voters will recognize that there is an unmistakable wet and dry issue in this campaign and show their loyalty by expressing their convictions on the November ballots, declares Mr. F. A. High, superintendent of the State Anti-Saloon League.

After a careful survey of the state political situation and an examination of candidates' answers to the league's questionnaire, Mr. High declares that from the number of candidates opposing repeal or modification of the Eighteenth Amendment, he feels Nebraska is lining up strongly on the dry side. He warns, however, that it is solely within the grasp of the dry voters to return a Nebraska delegation in the next Congress which will be dry by a large majority and thus aid in holding the line against wet attacks.

The league has enlisted 1100 Protestant churches in a "get-out-the-vote" rally for tomorrow, which marks the beginning of the dry campaign. The W. C. T. U. also is conducting a campaign to get the voters out in November. While the Nebraska Federation of Women's Clubs does not participate in political issues, its members individually are overwhelmingly in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment, according to Mrs. W. W. Whitfield, state president, and prohibition will be stressed at the state convention at Chadron, Oct. 11-13. The federation's executive board went on record in July in favor of the Eighteenth Amendment.

Prohibition, in the opinion of Mr. High, has been of inestimable value

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Tax Officials Propose Steps To Afford Relief

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH CONWAY, N. H., Oct. 8—Tax commissioners and their associates from all over New England in session here, took stock today of the resources at their command in order to strike a pronounced blow for tax relief.

It was the opinion of Mr. Henry F. Long, Massachusetts Tax Commissioner, who spoke at yesterday's opening meeting, that the first requisite in any campaign for tax relief is "lifting of the burden on real estate." The means he recommended for attaining this purpose were first, to ascertain "whether the people have capacity to pay in directions not yet taxed" and secondly, to educate the public to a desire to cut down the costs of government.

Prof. Charles J. Bullock of Harvard University held that costs of education should be cut, that the Federal Government should not encourage states to match its heavy appropriations for state highways and that state department heads should not be prodded to spend more of the communities' money.

Approval was given by the delegates to the work of the National Economy League in the interests of tax relief. As a factor in the education of the public "to want governments to reduce their expenditures wherever possible," speakers termed the league as indispensable.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER

Professor of Economics
Harvard University

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

71—Why Did Fatalities From Alcoholism Decrease so Rapidly From 1917 to 1920?

PRESUMABLY because people drank less liquor. Why did they drink less liquor? There may have been several reasons, but one of them seems to have been that liquor was harder to get. This seems like a reasonable explanation because, during those three years, when the fatality rate was falling so rapidly, restrictions upon the manufacture and sale of liquor were growing more and more severe. Various war-time restrictions were being enforced in 1918. War-time prohibition came in 1919, and the Eighteenth Amendment became operative in 1920.

In 1919 all saloons were temporarily closed. They were closed permanently in 1920. The laws were reasonably well enforced. People were feeling patriotic. "Booze and Bonus" had not become the slogan of any patriotic society. The result was the lowest fatality rate from alcoholism ever known in this or any drinking country. It looked as though Lincoln's vision of a country without a drunkard was about to be realized.

Hoover Asks Women Voters To Support Proved Policies

In Special Address by Radio, President Tells Them It Is No Time for Reckless Experiment—Election, He Says, Most Vital

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—In an unusual appeal addressed directly to the women voters of the country, President Hoover declared yesterday over the radio that the outcome of the November election "will determine the future hopes of America for many years to come."

"Courage and high hope and faith builded the greatness of America yesterday," Mr. Hoover said. "Courage, high hope and faith, with wise action on Nov. 8, will build a still greater America tomorrow."

And to make his meaning perfectly clear, Mr. Hoover added, "the election on Nov. 8 is of deep seriousness in its consequences to this future.

"It will not only determine," he said, "whether proven measures now winning this battle against depression shall be exchanged for unknown experiments, but it will determine the course to be pursued by the nation for many years to come in the solution and advancement of these great questions."

Mr. Hoover's address was the second since his acceptance speech and followed close on the heels of his hard-hitting address in Des Moines Tuesday. It resembled the Des Moines speech in that it contrasted the so-called Hoover reconstruction program with the series of "reckless" measures introduced and passed in the Democratic House of Representatives while the first program was being enacted.

In this reiteration, much of the future Republican campaign strategy is believed to be revealed. Mr. Hoover enumerated by name half a dozen of the Garner-Rainey monetary and bonus bills that passed the House last session and declared that if they had actually been enacted into law they would have cost the country $3,500,000,000.

"Had we not been able to stop these measures they would have destroyed recovery," declared Mr. Hoover, "they would have thrown us from the foundations of 150 years of careful upbuilding."

Mr. Hoover recalled the human values bound up in the technical economic and fiscal legislation passed by Congress under his initiative, and interpreted the achievement in terms of safeguarding the home, and the family circle. In addition Mr. Hoover described to his women listeners the peace and the limitation of armament policies of his Administration, and ended with a plea for women's

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CHILD WELFARE APPROPRIATIONS SLASH DEPLORED

Parsons Urges Leaders of Social Agencies to Take Stand

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SWAMPSCOTT, Mass., Oct. 8—Social workers at the final session of the three-day conference of the twenty-eighth annual Massachusetts Conference of Social Work at the New Ocean House today heard Mr. Herbert C. Parsons, executive of the Massachusetts Child Labor Committee, outline the plan of the Massachusetts Child Council to bring together leaders in various fields in an effort to offset the panic economy of some politicians, which, he said, will lose for childhood its rights for wholesome development.

Deploring the action of communities that have cut completely appropriations for playgrounds, Mr. Parsons said, "We need to keep children interested in these times in wholesome occupations and keep them away from the habit of accepting dependency as a matter of course because their parents receive aid." If the policy of curtailing playground activities continues, the toll of increased delinquency must be expected, he said.

Miss Katherine F. Lenroot, assistant chief of the Children's Bureau of the United States Department of Labor, accenting the keynote of the conference, "The Whole Child—A United Objective," referred to the effect of drastic reduction in standards of living on the children and youth of the country, and stressed the need of sympathetic insight to measure the intangible effect of unemployment on the young, where the loss of security in one's family and of faith in one's own ability to earn a living produce a sense of futility with no opportunity to exercise what have been set up as the great American virtues—the willingness to work, industry, application and ambition.

Next to the families the schools are the first agencies to note the effect of unemployment upon the welfare of children, Miss Lenroot declared, and their part in relieving the strain of depression on children and providing activities for restless boys and young men can be met by diversifying and enlarging school curricula; extending class hours; making trade courses available whenever possible and permitting evening use by community groups of all the equipment for recreation and vocational training activities, as well as opening gymnasiums, athletic parks and fields to wider groups and more varied uses.

The following officers were elected:

President—Mr. Roy M. Cushman, executive secretary of the Boston Council of Social Agencies.

Vice-Presidents — Mr. Malcolm Nichols, executive secretary of the Boston Family Welfare Society; Mr. Fred Stephenson, executive manager of the Springfield Community Fund.

Secretary—Mr. Howard C. Raymond, manager of the Industrial Aid Society.

Treasurer—Mr. Joseph J. Tillinghast, director of the purchasing bureau of the Boston Council of Social Agencies.

CARLOADINGS SHOW BIG GAIN TO OCT. 1

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The American Railway Association today announced the carloadings for the week ending Oct. 1 were 622,075 cars, an increase of 26,329 above the preceding week.

The total was the highest for any week so far this year but was 155,637 cars under the same week in 1931 and 349,180 cars under the same week two years ago.

JAPANESE HINT AT NEW ARMY FOR MANCHURIA

Big Expedition to North Against Bandits Foreshadowed by Tokyo

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 8—The vernacular press is increasingly worried over the situation in northwestern Manchuria where it now appears that mutineers of the army of Gen. Su Ping-wen have massacred upwards of 100 Japanese and have imprisoned scores of others. The personnel of the Japanese Consulate at Manchuli is apparently still safe. The situation may develop to a point where a major Japanese expedition as far as Manchuli will be required.

Harbin reports receiving reliable information that 56 Japanese have been murdered at Manchuli and 45 at Hailar. Meantime the Japanese command is continuing its efforts to negotiate with General Su, dropping messages at his headquarters at Hailar from airplanes. It seems that there is little danger of Russo-Japanese entanglement, however, since the Soviets are obviously doing everything to prevent suspicions attaching to them.

Mr. Ohashi, Vice-Minister of Foreign Affairs in Manchukuo, is now on his way to Tokyo, where he will join the Foreign Minister, Mr. Hsieh Chien-shih, who is leaving Hsinking (Changchun) on Wednesday for conversations with Count Yasuya Uchida, Japanese Foreign Minister, possibly attempting to induce Japan to accept the Soviet's proposal for a nonaggression pact preliminary to Moscow's recognition of Manchukuo.

Mr. Yosuke Matsuoka, Japanese delegate to Geneva, has changed his intention of going to Geneva via America owing to delay in drafting Japan's observations to the Lytton report, and now plans to carry his observations to the League via Siberia.

(Continued on Page 4, Column 3)

Personages in European News

* * *

Simon Complimented on His Lucidity; Lidgett Succeeds to John Wesley's Bible

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON

Special European Correspondence

"The British note (on arms equality) is one of the best written and logical that we have ever read. Sir John Simon, eminent jurist and impenitent Liberal, reveals himself completely."

Thus wrote Pertinax, the French publicist, who by no means accepts the British view. The compliment is deserved. Sir John Simon has probably been in some quarters more criticized than any other Foreign Minister of recent years, but nobody can deny his exceptional legal gifts. He draws up a political document as though it were the considered opinion of a lawyer.

His reasoning is impeccable, but it is found somewhat cold by those who have become accustomed to warmth in public affairs. Surely, in this matter, Sir John is right and his opponents are wrong. The less heat there is in diplomacy the better.

You have only to contrast Sir John's precise phraseology with the verbiage of the French reply to see on which side the advantage lies. Yet the British Minister's orderliness and exactitude have always been used against him, as though they should have no place in politics.

My own first connection with Sir John takes me back a quarter of a century; but when I met him again at Geneva this year he remembered the circumstances clearly. At that time he was Attorney-General in the British Cabinet, and he could have had any legal post for the asking. He preferred, however, a political rather than a legal career, and hoped to be Prime Minister.

Then came the World War and the reversal of political positions; and although Sir John's report on the Indian problem was a blue-book which became a best-seller, he did not again obtain ministerial rank until the National Government was formed last year. It may be that, as his critics affirm, he lacks the human touch that is required by the public in a political leader; but the absence of emotionalism and of false rhetoric in his soberly and plainly expressed speeches and judgments is a quality that should be appreciated very highly.

* * *

John Wesley's little Bible was handed to Dr. Scott Lidgett. His acceptance of the precious volume was the simple symbolic act which marked the union of the three British Methodist churches—the Wesleyan Methodist, the Primitive Methodist, and the United Methodist churches, which are now the single Methodist Church.

It was a great day for Protestantism, since it brought together many millions of Methodists who had pursued different paths. Dr. Scott Lidgett, who is the first president, is a lovable man. His appearance, though quaint, predisposes one to warm sympathies. He is tall, with oval head, side whiskers, umbrella tucked under his arm, and hands folded behind his back. An old-fashioned figure, with a modern outlook.

He was the Vice-Chancellor of

(Continued on Page 4, Column 2)

HOOVER'S FARM RELIEF SCHEME SHOWS RESULTS

National Grain Agency to Make Second Stock Distribution

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 8—One piece of farm relief for which President Hoover is receiving little credit is paying $650,000 to farmers next week. This is the second stock distribution made by the big coöperative organization for handling the farmers' grain which was set up in the first year of Mr. Hoover's Administration. It is a farm relief project which is not at all visionary or showy, but designed—and operating—as a practical means of helping the farmer to help himself.

In its less than three years' career, this grain coöperative—the Farmers National Grain Corporation—has outstripped all private grain companies and has become the largest grain business in the world! According to its officials, it has its representatives abroad in every land that buys grain from the United States, and last year sold to all of them. It is one of the chief factors in the American export trade.

At home it has 35 offices scattered through the grain raising and selling regions. Through them it keeps in local touch with the grain in the country and with the millers, bakeries, and others who are in the market for it. It has storage space of its own or under lease of 70,000,000 bushel capacity. In its last fiscal year it handled 189,000,000 bushels of grain, 98,000,000 of this wheat. It estimates that 300,000 farm families are selling through it.

No "Pool" Feature

Unlike the Canadian Coöperatives, it has no "pool" feature. It is entirely a sales company. It exists solely to take the farmer's grain, sell it for him, and save for him the traditional middleman's profit. In its three years it has earned $3,000,000. Last year's profits were $1,300,000. All of this is being left in the business. Of the $650,000 in stock now being sent out, $615,291 is a patronage distribution based on volume of grain delivered by the separate stockholders.

As many here see it, too little public attention has been given this remarkable farmers' enterprise and its contribution to solving the farmer's problems. Overnight relief for the hard-pressed farmer it certainly does not set out to offer. It is rather the culmination of the slower process of coöperative marketing advancing by steps for a quarter of a century. It includes grain growers from Maryland to California, Texas to North Dakota.

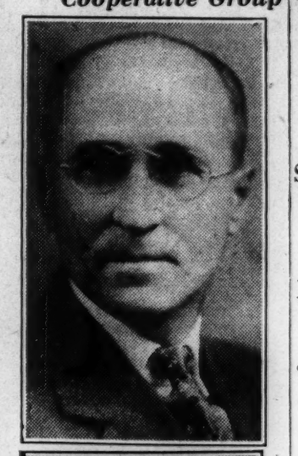
Without President Hoover's help, this large-scale establishment of the farmers for themselves could not have taken place, according to observers here. Chicago has seen two attempts of the farmers to do the same thing for themselves—and has seen two failures.

The first time the farmers tried to form a national wheat coöperative, they lacked professional management, and closed owing, it is said, several hundred thousand dollars. The next time they started first with the management, in the shape of several old line grain companies, but the farmers were suspicious of such converts and refused to join.

President's Entry

Then came President Hoover and his promise to do something for agriculture. The first year of his Administration gave the grain growers what they had apparently been heroically attempting to accomplish without success. With the backing of the Federal Government they were enabled to take the final, the national, step in coöperative market-

Co-Pilots of Farmers' Coöperative Group



Both Photos
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Upper: C. E. HUFF, President, Farmers National Grain Corporation. Lower: GEORGE S. MILNOR, General Manager.

Unpaid Doles Start Riots In Newfoundland

Police in Control—Crisis in Villages Reflects Nation's Struggle

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. JOHN'S, N. F., Oct. 8—Disturbances which broke out yesterday in the little fishing port of Carbonear, near Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, and spread today to Spaniard Bay, two miles away, reflect the whole story of a small nation's struggle with the economic crisis that has brought many a powerful nation to its knees.

Holding up a train at Carbonear yesterday, with a similar occurrence at Spaniard Bay, where a force of 50 police was rushed to find workers tearing up the rails and flinging them over the embankment, while a motortruck was thrown across the tracks to stop a train leaving the city, are events such as are not seen among the sturdy fisherfolk and workers of the colony without long and severe provocation. This provocation is due to the struggle of the Government to keep its own financial head above water.

Storekeepers Unpaid

The villagers, long afflicted with unemployment, went to their local stores for necessary food and supplies, presenting for payment the government dole orders. The store keepers, who have found previous dole orders still unpaid by the Government, owing to the latter's shrinking revenues, refused to advance supplies and the villagers' patience gave way. The police are stated to have the situation in hand this morning.

Newfoundland's new difficulty started with the prolonged failure to negotiate a loan for carrying on the services of the country. After much negotiation, agreement was entered into with a bank syndicate for a loan, which gave the banks first claim on the nation's general revenue. But it was found that, as payments became due to the banks, little of the revenue, which is mainly derived from customs tariffs, was left over for taking care of the country's ordinary services, which have been unusually heavy because of the amount required to relieve unemployment.

Public Service Curtailed

The public services have already been curtailed, civil servants' salaries have been drastically reduced and other economies have been effected. But the growing destitution due to increasing lack of employment has necessitated reduction even of the relief rations. The main sufferers from these restrictions were not so much the fishermen as former workers on the railway—where operations have been reduced to the barest limit—workers on highroad construction, which is shut down altogether, and miners from the Belle Isle iron mines, which are now working with bare operating shifts.

Difficulties in finding funds for the dole in these districts date back to before the formation of the present government and some of the unpaid dole orders hark back to the Squires Government, making an extra burden on the present administration.

However, the catch of fish has been large in most parts of the coast, and with prospects of a good agricultural harvest there is reason for hope that the small nation will weather its difficulties and the village homes will find supplies forthcoming, enough to meet their simple wants.

REICH FINDS ARMS MOVES STALEMATED

Support Indicated for Plan to Link Reductions and Cut in Debts

DEMANDS POWERS FULFILL TREATIES

'Gentleman's Agreement' in U. S. Might Serve as Needed Gambit

By CHARLES E. GRATKE

Staff Correspondent

Special from Monitor Bureau

BERLIN—Upon the chessboard where battleships and battalions take the place of pawns, Germany would welcome a gambit—a fresh approach to the problem of disarmament.

Should the United States provide such an opening, through agreeing to reduce war debts in return for Europe's disarmament, the plan could be expected to obtain the support of the Reich Government.

Expression of the German position is contained in the Wilhelmstrasse's views upon an "American Gentleman's Agreement with Itself" to make war debt reduction conditional upon disarmament, as outlined editorially in The Christian Science Monitor on Sept. 27.

Rejects Spectator's Position

For Germany sees the grave chess game of disarmament as stalemated. During more than 13 years the players have checked and counter-checked. Pieces have been swept from the board only to return. Germany—disarmed by the Treaty of Versailles—has felt itself merely a spectator. But this position the Reich intends to assume no longer.

It is determined, somehow, to play at the board. It insists upon having proportionably as many "pieces" as anyone else. And Germany has declared in no uncertain terms that it will build, if necessary, the military chessmen needed to give it this position of equality.

Yet the Wilhelmstrasse declares that Germany has been forced into this position because the other nations are not willing to lessen their own armaments. The Foreign Office adds that "equality by disarmament" would not only satisfy but please the Reich.

Germany, however, believes that the efforts of nations less directly concerned than itself are needed to bring "reasonable reduction" into Europe's scheme of things—particularly in the German view—to convince France to curtail rather than increase its arms. Thus it is that the fundamental of definite action on the part of the United States—linking actual disarmament with a desired solution of the war-debt problem in its relation to the final solution of reparations—would encounter a favorable reception in Berlin.

Triple Problem Faced

Germany too, has a huge stake in economic recovery, which would be hastened by a solution to the triple problem of debts, reparations and disarmament. The Wilhelmstrasse is keenly aware that the Lausanne agreement, ending Germany's reparations burden, awaits ratification. While it points out that no conceivable set of circumstances, no matter how extreme, could ever again repose these payments on the Reich, it nevertheless is desirous of hastening every step which will bring the Lausanne solution to formal consummation.

"Germany," one of its Foreign Office spokesmen said in discussing the "American Gentleman's Agreement" plan, "would welcome steps by the United States or any other nation which would bring to the complicated disarmament discussions an inducement to the highly armed powers to fulfill their obligations to disarm.

"It must be remembered that Germany's present position has been taken only after the exhaustion of the hope that the other powers would themselves take at least some of the disarmament steps which the Versailles Treaty imposed upon Germany.

Relative Basis for Security

"Clearly, in an armed and arming Europe, the question of German security is a vital one. Our efforts to obtain equality place security upon a relative basis. The Reich would be willing to reduce its armament even below the level of the Versailles Treaty—to cut its army below the present low figure of 100,000 men—if other nations would make this possible by reductions sufficient to place Germany, at the new level, in a position of proportionate security."

The Wilhelmstrasse points to the single matter of gun calibers as an indication of its position. Limited to 10-centimeter guns by the Treaty of Versailles, Germany urged this figure as the limit for defensive weapons. England, however, insisted that guns up to 15 centimeters are "defensive" weapons while France declared that guns as large as 30 centimeters are defensive.

The Reich's view, in effect, is this: "We will be content with 10-centimeter guns if everyone else will agree. But if French security requires guns three times as large, Germany's security demands them too. Whatever levels in armament are agreed upon under the General Disarmament Convention should be applied to Germany as well as other nations. The Reich cannot remain in a second class position—limited

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HOOVER LAYING MAIN BARRAGE IN PARTY DRIVE

State Forces Keeping in Rear, but Des Moines Speech Stirs Them

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8—Developments in the past few weeks reveal unmistakably that the burden of carrying the Republican Party rests on the shoulders of just one man, Mr. Herbert Hoover.

It was President Hoover's fighting speech in Des Moines which roused the Republican campaign into its first signs of crusading militancy. It is President Hoover who, if anybody, must continue to carry the weight of the Republican campaign. With the exception of the speech of Mr. Calvin Coolidge in New York next week, no other address by a Republican is likely to gain so much national attention.

New hope has been inspired in the Republican Party by the reaction to the Des Moines speech, but the fact remains that in many of the critical states, the local Republican organizations have practically cut themselves adrift from the national organization and are making their campaigns for Senator, Representative, Governor, or what-not with slight reference to the presidential candidacy. This has been true in Wisconsin, Kansas and Indiana, and is largely true in New York.

Borah on Side Lines

Mr. Hoover's best campaigner in 1928 was Senator William E. Borah (R.) of Idaho, who stumped the country for the candidate and the dry law. This year Mr. Borah is on the side lines. In 1928 in addition there were a score or more effective senatorial talkers urging the Hoover candidacy, and no town was too small to have some Republican spellbinder who discussed the presidential campaign first and the local situation a long while after. They sensed the Hoover landslide in advance and when it came the local Republican nominees came in with it.

Today it is all different. Mr. Hoover has a hard fight on his hands, and local politicians are looking after their own interests first. Mr. Hoover's most effective campaigner is Mr. Ogden L. Mills, Secretary of the Treasury. He alone of the Republican leaders anywhere near approaches the national interest attached to Mr. Borah in 1928, or can get on the front page of the New York papers when he talks out in California. He is a hard-hitting and forceful, rather than an eloquent speaker, and although he is undoubtedly the biggest gun in the Republican arsenal after the President himself, it has been shown that if a barrage is really to be laid down it must be done by Mr. Hoover. If Mr. Hoover lays down the barrage it is the hope of Republican strategists that smaller politicians can do the "mopping up."

Women's Vote Important

President Hoover went into the battle again yesterday afternoon when he made a 15-minute talk with a national radio hook-up, under the auspices of the women's division of the Republican National Committee. Mr. Hoover spoke from the White House and was introduced by Mrs. Alvin T. Hert of Kentucky, vice-chairman of the national committee.

The women's vote will play an important part in the forthcoming election, and it seems fair to say that Mr. Hoover will gain on the whole by the fact of woman suffrage. This is indicated by those current straw ballots which differentiate between votes of women and men and show Mr. Hoover running better in the former columns than in the latter. While the difference may not be enough to swing the result, it is an important factor and bears analysis.

Mr. Hoover won the support of women as far back as the World War with his humanitarian efforts in Belgium. His dry stand aided him later on. For this and other reasons, women voters preferred him to Mr. Alfred E. Smith in 1928, and their vote had a big effect in piling up his huge majority.

Women voters will be interested also in President Hoover's radio address next Wednesday at 9:30 p. m., eastern standard time, before the American Bar Association. He may possibly take up the subject of prohibition again, but it is generally believed he will deal with general matters of law enforcement.

Sanders Claims Victory For G. O. P. Following Hoover's 'Smashing' Talk

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 8—That hitherto rare bird in this campaign, an official claim of victory from the Republican national chairman, Mr. Everett Sanders, who is not over-much given to speaking, emerged from party headquarters here today. Elated by messages received from party leaders over the middle West on the effects of President Hoover's Iowa speech, Mr. Sanders said:

"The campaign this week became a Republican victory march. As the first week of October draws to a close, assurances of Republican success on Nov. 8 appear in every quarter.

"President Hoover's fighting speech at Des Moines, we find, has resulted in two definite, encouraging reactions. First our reports from every Middle West agricultural state indicate that the President's clear statements of what he has accomplished and what he proposes to do in the way of helping agriculture and to whip the depression form a concrete program far more acceptable to the voters than the visionary and hazy promises of Governor Roosevelt and his lieutenants.

"Second, the fearless, smashing attack of the President has instilled a morale in congressional, state and local Republican campaign organizations that makes them unbeatable in the coming weeks of the campaign. In the last two days there is new punch in the fight all along the line that will not be stopped.

"We feel Republican victory in the air. Scores of letters and telegrams reaching headquarters from every state all have a tone of victory."

Appeal to Women

A special appeal to business women to vote for President Hoover, with emphasis upon his program for economic recovery, has been written by Miss Marion McClench, a former president of the National Federation of Business and Professional Women's Clubs. The booklet is being printed for general distribution by the woman's division of the Republican National Commitee, in which Miss McClench is a division head.

"An upward trend of business has already begun to manifest itself since these potent agencies of President Hoover's economic program have gone into effect," Miss McClench writes, and she asks business women, "Are you willing to impede this progress?"

In her leaflet, Miss McClench lists as points in the President's program which are of vital interest to her group of women his establishment of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation and the Home Loan Banks, his work for child welfare, for balancing the budget and for employment and his tariff policy.

Tsianina Sings on Tour

A bright-eyed maiden, wearing the beaded headband of the Cherokee tribe, has volunteered for campaign duty at Republican national headquarters here, and is off to join Vice-President Curtis and his party on a speaking tour.

She is Tsianina, a noted singer. For a dozen years she appeared in concert with Charles Wakefield Cadman, the composer, and sang the title rôle of his opera, "Shanewis," written for her, at Hollywood Bowl before an audience of 45,000 people.

Four years ago Tsianina proved a valuable Republican campaigner, traveling with Vice-President Curtis, who is of Kaw ancestry. She entertained her audiences with songs, then gave them some straight campaign talks. This year she intends to follow the same method.

Tsianina is a typically modern woman, combining with her political and artistic activities a business career. Her American Indian shop in a fashionable Chicago district is an exchange run for the benefit of reservation women who are invited to send their handcraft products here for sale.

Hurley Speaks On Soil 'Sacred' To Republicans

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RIPON, Wis., Oct. 8—Standing on soil "sacred" to the Republican Party, Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, Secretary of War, today made a plea to the nation to trust its destiny to Republican leadership, based on the "eternal" fundamentals which he said have remained unaltered since the pioneer Republican meeting held here in 1854.

"The one great hope of getting out of the morass is to trust to the Republican leadership of President Herbert Hoover," Mr. Hurley said. "The carrying out of his policies and his clear mind and courageous, nonpartisan reconstruction program are steadily and firmly winning the battle over economic chaos. Recovery from the depression must come through the principles of the Republican Party."

Opening of the Wisconsin campaign here is regarded as of unusual significance, as the town lays claim to being the birthplace of Republicanism. Mr. Hurley made his speech standing on the front porch of the little schoolhouse where a public meeting was held in 1854 at the insistence of Alvan Earle Bovay, a prominent Whig, which preceded the formation of the Republican Party.

The little Wisconsin town does not stand undisputed as the birthplace of the party. Jackson, Mich., also claims this honor, as the first convention to adopt the name Republican Party was held there later in 1854.

Curtis Outlines Party Policy In Talk to Farmers

FARGO, N. D., Oct. 8 (AP)—Vice-President Charles Curtis talked farming to farmers yesterday in a political speech delivered in the wheat growing state of North Dakota, in the Red River Valley, sometimes called "the bread basket of the world."

Declaring Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt, Democratic presidential nominee, has submitted no agricultural relief plan, Mr. Curtis suggested formation of a national cooperative system.

"The Republican Party wishes to solve it," he said, "and is anxious to bring the farmer into a situation of equality with industry. One of the problems is to reduce the spread between what the producer on the farm receives and what the ultimate consumer pays. Another is to provide the farmer better marketing facilities.

"I believe a national cooperative system would enable the farmer to get a better price for his products and at the same time do no injury to those who deal honestly in the buying and selling of farm products, while protecting the farmer against those who will not give him a square deal."

FOOD CONSERVATION TAUGHT

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RALEIGH, N. C.—An effective method of widening the efforts of farm women throughout the State has been worked out by Miss Violet Alexander, home agent of Beaufort County. Extension forces of the North Carolina State College have arranged to hold canning demonstrations in every county this summer in order to encourage the conservation of food for the winter.

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Hoover Asks Women Voters To Support Proved Policies

(Continued from Page 1)

aid in bringing a new alignment of values when prosperity once again returns, in which materialism will give way to deeper purposes.

From the political point of view, the address was hailed as a striking success by Republicans today, although Democrats sought to minimize its importance. Many of the straw votes and polls which have differentiated between men and women in their compilation have indicated that Mr. Hoover's vote was likely to be heavy among the women.

Mr. Hoover's personal appeal is considered unusual here and is undoubtedly giving the Democrats some disquiet, together with the evidence that Mr. Hoover does not intend to mince matters, but will press home the contrast between so-called "sound" reconstruction policies and "pork-barrel" proposals.

Straight Talk to Women

The President said:

I am glad to have this opportunity to talk directly to the women who are organizing the support of the Administration in this election. We have passed through three years of strain, of depression unprecedented in its sweep and suffering. Our people have suffered great losses. The gravity of the issues of the campaign affect women and men equally.

When the women of America attained the vote they naturally forced certain questions into wider attention of the nation. These were questions of education, home protection and child welfare. You are interested in even wider fields.

I do not minimize the importance of women in the home. That is the very heart of life. But on Nov. 8 you will be confronted with issues that will determine the future hopes of America for many years to come. The attainment of the vote also contributed an increased quality of idealism and spiritual purpose to all national issues. I can add that I have observed in public discussions in this campaign that women take a longer view of national life than a great many men.

To build the home, to give a chance for better education for children and to gain a fuller life—this is, I conceive, the dream of every American mother. Courage and high hope and faith builded the greatness of America yesterday. Courage, high hope and faith, with wise action on Nov. 8, will build a still greater America tomorrow. To achieve this purpose I am asking you to consider with me some of the problems confronting our nation.

Tasks Before Nation

Three great tasks lie before the nation. The first of these is the battle for recovery from this depression which is now in the stage of winning counter-attack on a long extended front.

Second, we must correct economic weaknesses and wrongs which have been brought vividly to the surface in the depression. We must set up protection against recurrence of these terrible calamities in the future.

Third, we must advance political and social organization for the accomplishment of the real purposes of life, which are security and independence of the family and the home. Wider opportunity, and equal opportunity for the individual, the development of moral and spiritual equality in the nation, the strengthening of national ideals and national character. We must upbuild the moral leadership of America in the world.

The election of Nov. 8 is of deep seriousness in its consequences to this future. It will not only determine whether proven measures now winning this battle against depression shall be exchanged for unknown experiments, but it will determine the course to be pursued by the nation for many years to come in the solution and advancement of these great questions. The women will be voting not alone on one issue, but on all these issues. Twenty years from now, 30 years from now, and a century from now there will be an America. What sort of an America concerns you at this critical moment.

Equally Affected

In immediate matters of the depression men and women are equally affected. But on you, the women, falls the full anxiety of the direct effect of the impact of burdens upon the home. Moreover, 10 millions of you are engaged in gainful employment so that employment not only presses indirectly but it also presses directly upon you through loss of your jobs. In thousands of homes you have had to undertake the whole responsibility as the only bread winner. You are gallantly carrying that burden. It is certain that if it were not for your earnings the depression would have brought greater suffering to a multitude of families. Whatever the different burdens of men and women may be, recovery from the depression is the same for both.

The forces moving against our people from outside our borders proved to be beyond the control of a single individual or a single institution. In such emergencies the Government, which must represent the whole people, has been faced with one of two alternatives. The first, to do nothing, which would have meant degeneration over a score of years, with dangers to every one of you and to our very national life. That I refused to accept.

The second was for the Government to adopt an unprecedented emergency program fitted to the battle as the forces developed against us, but holding absolutely to proven principles, preserving the safety of American ideals and the future of American life. This course we have taken. The emergency measures now in action represent an unparalleled use of national power to relieve distress, to hold jobs and make more jobs, to serve agriculture, to preserve the stability of our institutions and maintain the integrity of our Government.

Mobilizes Every Source

And they include not only the official powers of the Government. I have used every influence of the presidential office to mobilize and organize the whole community in cooperative action in attack to overcome the depression in a score of directions which can be attained through the combined initiative of individuals and communities.

Our policies in protective tariff have saved our people during this depression from enormous increased unemployment of labor; they have saved our farmers from even lower prices due to competitive products from abroad because of the breakdown in living standards and currencies in foreign countries. Our opponents would loosen these destructive forces upon us. Our policy of practical stoppage of immigration has saved the loss of hundreds of thousands of jobs during this period of stress. Our opponents have given no indication of their intentions upon this question.

In our emergency governmental measures we have adhered to the principle of bringing government aid to our people through already existing institutions. We have confined it to those institutions definitely affected with public interest, not to save their owners—although they too represent millions of our people and should have our concern—but for the final purpose of protecting the whole people in holding their homes, their farms from loss through debt, to protect their savings deposited in banks, their insurance policies, to promote their employment. We have won that safety for them and for you.

Effective and Human Things

The measures and weapons we have set up to break the depression may appear to the eye as cold, mechanical things. If they are analyzed, however, in their ultimate result they are effective and human things. They have real hearts behind the mechanism designed to create precious human blessings as their product. Many of you have seen the savings of a family's lifetime slowly accrued to secure comfort and independence in old age, swept away by the failure of the bank where they were kept. You have seen foreclosure of mortgages on farms and homes at your own towns, not from lack of security but from the inability of institutions to renew mortgages because of the demands upon them. Records of thousands of such pitiful incidents have passed over my desk and have deeply touched my sympathies. But sympathy alone does not save lives and property when the house is burning. Fire engines, hose, and axes have to be brought. They too are cold and mechanical contrivances but they are the only effective instruments of human helpfulness, which is eager to protect and save. It has been my duty, in this emergency, to devise such mechanical but effective instruments to save homes and jobs.

Work Moves Slowly

Governmental institutions in a democracy move slowly but the work of one of these agencies can be well illustrated by the fact that in the two-and-a-half months between my recommendation to Congress for the creation of the Reconstruction Corporation and the time it was actually enacted into law and established, the net bank failures, measured in terms of deposits were about $499,700,000. In the two-and-a-half months following the establishment of the corporation the bank failures decreased to $29,400,000, or by 94 per cent.

In the last two-and-a-half months banks which have reopened have, in terms of deposits, actually exceeded deposits in closed banks by $15,000,000. This represents the protection of literally millions of families from the despair of loss of their savings, protection to millions of others from being crowded to the wall of bankruptcy through demands for payment of their debts which they could not meet without the sacrifice of everything they possessed.

This pledging of national credit has saved thousands of our benevolent trusts and the endowments of our great educational institutions upon which the future development of our national life greatly depends.

As a further instance of the great instrumentalities we have brought to bear in this great battle I would cite to you not only the Reconstruction Corporation but also the newly established system of home loan banks which function through the great mutual thrift institutions of America, the building and loan associations, savings banks and insurance companies, all of which hold mortgages on over 5,000,000 different homes.

Will Halt Foreclosures

This mechanism by pooling the lending resources of the nation will obtain for them the supply of credit which will bring to an end the tragedies of foreclosures and reopen opportunity for men and women to acquire homes, while destroying nothing of the individuality and character of these institutions. We have also strengthened the mortgage institutions upon which farmers are dependent. We shall strengthen them further.

It is the organized women who can interpret the working of these agencies in their human results to the individual and to the family.

Throughout these measures we have insisted upon maintaining the fundamental principle of American life, that we should not use the Government to destroy or replace the functioning, the enterprise, or responsibility of individuals or institutions. We are aiding them across an emergency. We will withdraw these agencies except the Home Loan Banks when the battle is won.

We will leave the initiative and the enterprise and the courage of our people unimpaired. The Home Loan Banks not only serve an emergency, but they are also continuous permanent institutions which will provide the machinery through which it will be more easy in the early years of their married life for men and women through their combined effort to acquire homes in which to rear their children and to retain that home for comfort and security in their old age.

Should Study Programs

I desire that you should study and compare the whole program that we have set during the past three years for meeting and overcoming the depression with the proposals of our opponents. The program of their party has had its only true expression in the measures which they introduced or passed through the House of Representatives, which was fully controlled by the Democratic organization during the past season.

I would ask you to ponder carefully upon the Collier bill, passed on Jan. 9; upon the Gasque bill, passed on March 4; upon the Goldsborough bill, passed on May 2; upon the treatment they accorded to the recommendations of the Administration for economy in the bill passed on May 3; upon the Garner-Rainey bill, introduced on June 3; upon the Patman bill, passed on June 15; upon the Rainey bill passed on July 7.

These measures would have put a burden of $3,500,000,000 upon the country. They would have created enormous issues of flat money. They would have destroyed the effectiveness of the tariff commission. They would have led us to place the fate of American workers and American farmers in the hands of foreigners through placing our tariff subject to foreign determination. They would have broken down every safeguard that we have established to prevent pork barrel legislation. Had we not been able to stop these measures they would have destroyed recovery; they would have thrown us from the foundations of 150 years of careful upbuilding.

Must Correct Exposed Abuses

Passing from the immediate battle against depression, the second great series of constructive measures before us which I have mentioned are those which will be necessary to correct abuses and weaknesses in some of our economic machinery which has been so vividly exposed during this depression. You are well aware that for 40 years, and in some cases 100 years, the federal and state governments have regulated the insurance companies, savings banks and other financial institutions.

They have also regulated the railways, the electrical, gas and other public utilities. All these agencies have been fully accepted in American life, as having a public and human interest beyond the sole question of their right to competitive profits.

As a result of weaknesses which have developed we must have constructive revision of these regulations in a form that will not destroy but will give greater service and greater security to the whole people. The spirit in which we must develop these remedies and reforms is the preservation of initiative of our people, that we should punish and prevent wrong doing, not that we should destroy them by our Government foisting great bureaucracies upon the country which only deaden and do not heal. We must not lose faith in the ability of democracy to be master of its own house without burning it down because some men have proved unfaithful to their trusts.

These are all things of direct importance to women for they involve the long view of holding open equality of opportunity for the future of our boys and girls. I have presented such measures to a Democratic House without response from them except speeches in this campaign.

Another of our great problems is the safeguards which we should erect against recurrence of such calamities.

This is a primary necessity to the future of the nation. We cannot as a people run the risk of having our whole civilization degenerate by such recurrences. There is a fundamental source of prevention which has been too much overlooked in this campaign. No one will deny the fact that such a depression would never have taken place had it not been for the destructive forces loosened by the great war.

If we are to assure that our country shall not be wracked and endangered by such calamities as we have gone through in the past few years, the first measure for safety is that we should have peace in the world. We have therefore a vital part to play in the setting up of machinery and in striving to replace war and force with peaceful settlement of controversies between nations. We properly refuse to entangle ourselves in age-old controversies in other parts of the world. Our face is turned forward, not backward. I have taken the position that we will not participate in trying to compel people to engage in settlement of controversies by the use of force.

Kellogg Pact Advanced

The Kellogg pact, which was established largely by my eminent predecessor, has been advanced by this Administration to a point now accepted by the world as of far greater potency than was even contemplated at the time of its inauguration. Under the policies we have advanced we have definitely secured that the public opinion of the world will be mobilized and concentrated against those who violate that pact. We have advanced the further doctrine that the world should not recognize the benefits that any nation may obtain by its violation. By these new concepts we advance the settlement of controversies by peaceable means and we keep the United States free from the dangers of war. They are the true expression of moral leadership of the United States.

In order to further attain these safeguards against war I have initiated a vital plan for the reduction of armaments throughout the world. By the acceptance of these proposals the world will be relieved of an enormous burden of taxes which in the last analysis are paid by the laboring men and women whether in the home, at the shop or at the desk. I have proposed methods of disarmament which would make it harder for one nation to attack another and easier for one nation to defend itself from aggression of another. And thus we build up a sense of security amongst nations. We reduce the fears and apprehensions and hates which in themselves lead to constant instability in the world and ultimately to the dangers of war.

Understanding of Women

And another, and not the least amongst the many questions of the long view of the future and those which the enfranchisement of women have advanced to public understanding and insistent action, is the question involving development of education, the protection of children, the upbuilding of home life and its security. Men approach these questions, also, but you approach them instinctively with a surety of judgment.

Two years ago, when I began to organize the White House conference on child health and protection and to find in the country those individuals who could take up the hard drudgery of committee work, to determine facts and draw conclusions from them, I found that the great majority fitted for that work of leadership, by skill and experience, were the women.

Again, when I organized the conference on home ownership and home building, it was necessary to create similar research committees to present conclusions to the conference. Again the skill and spirit was found largely among the women.

Both these conferences brought high results in the advancement of public thought. They are already ringing through our national life in concrete public action.

The nation is faced with many other grave problems, many of which reach the very foundations and hopes of America for the future. I know from experience the power of women to help decisively in the solution of such great national problems through their capacity for definite organization and support of unselfish and patriotic causes.

Plea to Study Issues

Today I would ask the women of America to study deeply the issues before the nation. Upon your actions rests a large measure of the responsibility for the future of our country. Upon those of you who are taking an active part in the work of the Republican Party in the campaign falls a major share of responsibility that the issues be clearly understood. I ask every woman, everywhere, who believes in our cause, to join actively in it from today to the election. I not only express my very deep appreciation of your fine and unselfish efforts, but my confident hope that your continued efforts will gain a final success next month.

Turning from these questions, I should like to express a further thought. We are emerging from this depression. We shall continue if our constructive policies are maintained. One of the greatest things that might come from this three years of depression would be a realignment of public thought about the realities of living. And if we do get that out of it, the depression will yet be worth all it has cost. In the last few years our purpose has been largely to pile up money. We have reveled in huge figures with dollar signs before them, in the fascination of enormous numbers. We have been fond in these times of talking about our tremendous losses in terms of these dollar signs.

Must Always Advance

We have not paused to reflect that these dollar signs represent only our homes, our churches, our schools, and the great tools of our factories, our farms and our railways, whose only purpose is to serve the home and the purpose of living itself.

The true purpose of living is to find a continuing expansion of the powers of body and mind, a noble outlet for the exercise of these powers, to place ourselves in tune with the purpose of an almighty Providence. The proper aim of education is growth. The proper aim of money-making and saving is to assure us from bondage to fear for our daily bread so that we may have time and means to enlarge our knowledge, to give a more numerous response to the promptings of the spirit.

The proper aim of our Government is to preserve equality of opportunity, to hold open the door of opportunity that there may be an expression of the creative power of our people by rewards distributed on the basis of service and effort. Our economic life should be viewed in this philosophy as a means to a high and worthy end.

Good government is the gift of good people to themselves, for the foundation of social justice cannot rise higher than its source. The times call for a soul-searching reexamination of our national purpose in life. We shall call in vain on others to be patriotic if our own patriotism has failed. We shall demand good government in vain if we neglect our own duties in the precinct and at the polls.

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Farmers' Markets At Home, Hyde Says

SHENANDOAH, Iowa, Oct. 8 (AP)—Mr. Arthur M. Hyde, Secretary of Agriculture, told an audience of agriculturists here today the tariff plans of the Democratic Party would cripple the farmer's finances if put into effect.

Mr. Hyde said the United States' home market is 15 times greater than was the foreign market even before passage of the 1930 tariff bill. Therefore, he said, it is more important to protect the home market than to attempt expansion of foreign trade.

Mr. Hyde charged "the Democrats have criticized and denounced the protective tariff, but have refused to state what they mean by a competitice tariff; they have not named one single protective rate which they mean to change."

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MASSACHUSETTS PLANNING HELD FACING NEW ERA

Duty to Future Generations Is Stressed at Convention

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPRINGFIELD, Mass., Oct. 8—With 73 per cent of its area covered by zoning ordinances and restrictions, Massachusetts faces a new era of advancement, Mr. Herbert J. Kellaway of Newton, member of the executive committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Planning Boards, told that body at its annual convention here today. Referring to the work of the forefathers in laying out town commons and planting trees, he said:

"Are we preserving the beauty they left? Why destroy the wonderful trees upon an old highway to accommodate modern methods of travel? Why ruin a town by carrying through at great expense arteries of traffic, destroying business and disrupting town life? The next generation will condemn such short-sightedness. The least costly and easier way to relieve traffic difficulties is to build another highway near by, thus saving the values of the old and creating additional values in the new."

He commended the example of generous-minded individuals who have given tracts of land for public use, such as the gifts for the Springfield parkways, the gift of Faxon Field, a park of 20 acres in the heart of Quincy. Doyle Field, an 18-acre space for athletics in Leominster, and most recently, the gift of Mr. Arthur P. Felton of a playground in the town of Barre.

Speaking at the annual dinner last night, Mr. George F. Willett of Norwood, member of the special legislative commission on zoning, planning and billboards, said there was too much discussion of town planning and too little action. He stressed the need of a definite, well-supported program, covering every part of community life and extending from the State House to all parts of the Commonwealth.

This was followed by a meeting in the Municipal Auditorium, at which Mr. Jay Downer, chief engineer of the Westchester County Park Commission, New York, gave an illustrated talk on parkways. In a roadside beautification contest in western Massachusetts cups were given for the best organization work to the Springfield Planning Board, the Southwick Woman's Club and the Springfield Garden Club, and for individual work to Mr. A. D. Robinson, chairman of the Westfield River Parkways Association.

Newly eletced officers include Mr. Giles Blague, Springfield, chairman; Mr. Charles E. Houghton, Norwood, vice-chairman; Mr. Ernest B. Allen, Needham, secretary; Mr. Gorham Dana, Brookline, treasurer; executive board, the officers, Mr. Herbert J. Kellaway, Newton; Mr. William Stanley Parker, Boston, and Mr. George H. Nye, New Bedford.

VERMONT POST OFFICE BIDS ARE RECEIVED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Henry Plante & Son, Saco, Maine, were low bidders yesterday for construction of the new post office at Middlebury, Vt., at $59,384 and $57,984 on two slightly different sets of plans.

Bids opened at the Treasury showed Thibodeau & Comeau, Cambridge, Mass., second low on both specifications at $59,685 and $58,385. The third lowest bidder on the first specification was H. P. Cummings Construction Company of Ware, Mass., with $62,787 and on the second Joseph Lasprogato & Company, Norwalk, Conn., with $60,867.

THE MOTHER CHURCH ANNOUNCES LECTURE

The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, announces a free lecture on Christian Science in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, on Monday, Oct. 10, at 8 p. m., to which the public is cordially invited.

The subject of the lecture will be "Christian Science: Its Demonstrable Application." The lecturer, Mr. William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., of Detroit, Mich., is a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship.

RYAN PUTS STRICTER LAWS ON GLIDERS

Stricter regulations governing the registration of gliders in Massachusetts became operative today on the initiative of Mr. Morgan T. Ryan, Registrar of Motor Vehicles. Of paramount importance was the amendment added to the laws which went into effect July 15, 1930, requiring that all gliders, to be licensed, must have been constructed by an authorized manufacturer or under the direction of a mechanic licensed by the United States Department of Commerce.

New amendments for operating designated that gliders should take off only on a field in the best of condition for landing, which has at least 1320 feet of landing space in all directions, and has no obstructions in the form of trees and houses in the direction of the take-off. Permits first must be obtained to take-off from any field and a glider is not to be flown upon any field while other aircraft are being operated.

Turkish Women Gain Education

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., Oct. 8—Education in Turkey, especially for women, is proceeding at an extraordinary pace, Gen. Charles H. Sherrill, American Ambassador to Turkey, said in an address here yesterday before the faculty members and students of the Yale University Law School. Last June, the American school for women, located in Istanbul, received seven times the number of requests for trained women as the college could fill, he said. Demands come from banking houses, schools and the Government, and the new opportunities, he said, have given Turkish women an energy and keenness surpassing that of the Turkish men.

General Sherrill, who sails soon to attend the ninth anniversary of the Turkish Republic, said that Mustapha Kemal has successfully solved such problems as the isolation of women, the use of the cumbersome Arabic script, establishing a favorable balance of trade, balancing the budget and keeping unemployment at a minimum.

His policy of pursuing friendly relations with neighboring powers recently brought Turkey an $8,000,000 credit loan from Moscow and one of $15,000,000 from Rome. This credit, Mr. Sherrill said, is being used to build industries which will decrease imports. Upon arriving in Turkey, Ambassador Sherrill related, he started to fulfill the duty of visiting the Turkish battlefields. Mustapha Kemal, upon hearing that the American Ambassador was to perform this ritual, asked him not to go.

"I want the battlefields to be forgotten, not perpetuated," the Pasha said.

BUREAU FINDS MORE TRAVELING BY MOTOR

Mass transportation agencies are giving way to motor vehicles for transportation of passengers, it is shown by the Civic Bureau of the Boston Chamber of Commerce. The bureau compares the street traffic survey data made in 1927 with that made this summer, disclosing that all public conveyances classified as mass transportation carried 60.2 per cent of the total persons entering and leaving Boston, during the count in 1927, while 52.2 per cent were thus carried in 1932.

The chamber's comparison shows that passenger automobiles carried 20.1 per cent of the total in 1927 and 27.2 per cent in 1932; trucks increased from 4.8 per cent to 5.2 per cent, and horse-drawn vehicles dropped from 0.8 per cent to 0.1 per cent.

WELFARE INQUIRY STOPPED BY CURLEY

Proposed investigations of 25,000 welfare cases in Boston, 1500 of which had been completed, were called off by Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner, yesterday, at the request of Mayor James M. Curley. At the same time, the Mayor criticized Mr. Hultman for the alleged failure to "rise to the responsibility placed upon him in the investigation."

Replying that he was amused at the "inaccurate reports" of the Welfare Board of Overseers regarding police investigations, the commissioner had nothing more to say about the Mayor's statements other than that the police would discontinue the study as advised. The Mayor is said to have acted on the advice of the Welfare Board, which considered the police investigations as "demoralizing" to welfare activities.

Whittling Elevated to Rank of Art

Photographs by Edmund F. Hawes, Auburndale, Mass.-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

A BIRD IN HAND AND ONE NEAR THE BUSH

Left: Albert W. Ray at Work on One of His Carvings. An Ordinary Pocketknife Is the Only Implement of His Profession. Right: A More Ambitious Undertaking in Handwork—Nothing Less Than a Life-Size Stork.

Whittling Hobby Builds Collection Of Rural Subjects

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HENNIKER, N. H.,—Whittling, that pastime of rural sections, has been put to an unusual and artistic purpose by Mr. Albert W. Ray of this town. The results of his hobby, which he has practiced since boyhood, form an interesting exhibit at his summer cottage on the shores of near-by Long Pond.

About the walls, balcony and grounds of his house are many products of his craftsmanship ranging from windmills and weathervanes to birds and miniature men, all carved from wood. The last-mentioned group is divided into two exhibits—one depicting a baseball game and another representing various activities of camp life.

Windmills of ingenious styles comprise a large part of Mr. Ray's handiwork. One of these of unusual design is a lady whose parasol, held aloft, is carved into the sails which the wind rotates; a small dog follows close behind her, serving the double purpose of escort and vane. Another of more mechanical intricacy depicts two jockeys racing their steeds past the judge's stand. The sails are mechanically connected with the horses, and when the wind blows, they gallop "neck and neck" down the home stretch.

Mr. Ray, a shoemaker and cobbler, uses only an ordinary pocketknife in carving his images. Among other things, he makes canoe paddles, carves on fungus, and spends much time in his workshop perfecting the mechanical devices for his windmills.

Recently he has turned his attention to bird carvings, of which he has made more than 100. Of particular beauty and grace is his black stork, the largest of the group. Standing in his garden, near the water's edge, it is a stately guardian for this menage of whittled creatures.

NEW HAMPSHIRE BUYS STATE BALLOT PAPER

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 8—Ballots to be used in this State on Nov. 8 will be for the first time printed on paper manufactured within the State, it is announced by Mr. Harold Cheney, State Purchasing Agent. The contract for the paper for nearly 300,000 ballots has been awarded to the Amoskeag Paper Company of Manchester, N. H. The first lot of ballots to be printed on the New Hampshire product will include 20,000 ballots for absent voters.

It was in pursuance of a policy outlined by Mr. Cheney early last week at a conference of about 500 representatives of smaller state industries, in which he suggested that New Hampshire manufacturers might find it to their advantage to keep in closer touch with his office—adding that it was his intention in so far as possible to secure supplies for state departments and state institutions from local sources.

Chamber Reports Oil Heating Gain

Oil heating has advanced its commercial activity to the point of an annual sales volume amounting to $400,000,000 and the latest trend in the industry is to combine oil heating with air conditioning and cooling, according to the Boston Chamber of Commerce. Already one big company is offering a system that will not only provide properly conditioned heat in the cold weather but also cooled air during the hot weather.

Within 12 years, the oil heat industry has developed from the infant class into its present important place and has "only scratched the surface," according to leaders in the field. It is reported that whereas less than four per cent of the homes in the United States have oil burners today, its sponsors believe ten years hence 20 per cent will have automatic heating by oil.

More than three-quarters of a million burners have been installed in American homes thus far, and the trade slump has helped rather than hindered the ultimate progress of the industry. Slackening of sales forced stabilization in the most effective way, brought better engineering, better manufacturing, better sales and service. Fuel oil came down in price.

FARM HELD SOLUTION TO TRADE RECOVERY

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 8 (AP)—Solving the farm problem will solve the business slump, Mr. M. S. Winder, executive secretary of the American Farm Bureau Federation, said here yesterday. Mr. Winder came to attend a conference of presidents and secretaries of the Northeastern district farm bureaus.

"When farm commodity prices get back to the point where the farmer can make a profit, have some money to spend, and put unemployed of the cities back to work again, present conditions will be relieved," he said.

CARELESSNESS HELD CAUSE OF MOST FIRES

The significance of "Fire Prevention Week," from Oct. 9 to 15, was emphasized by Mr. James M. Hurley, fire marshal, yesterday, with a display of pertinent figures setting property loss attributed to fires in Massachusetts during 1931 at $16,777,176.

If the simple rules for fire prevention were followed, losses would be almost wiped out, Mr. Hurley said. He enumerated these rules as follows: Care in passing stovepipes through chimneys to make certain of proper insulation, keeping children away from matches, removal of hot ashes and rubbish of all kinds around premises regularly, immediate removal of all materials deemed fire hazards by the inspection department, strict compliance with building regulations relating to fire prevention, safe storage of fuel oil, care in use and storing of inflammable fluids employed in housework.

Hartford to Mark Congregational Church Founding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 8—The flock of the Rev. Dr. John Milton Phillips, seventeenth pastor of the First Church of Christ (Congregational) will be called to Centre Church House tomorrow morning for the service commemorating the 300th anniversary of the founding of First Church at Cambridge, then Newton, Massachusetts.

In 1635-36 the Rev. Thomas Hooker brought his congregation to Hartford from Newtown to erect its first house of worship. The bell which will toll tomorrow is believed to be the second one in use in the country for religious purposes. It was carried over the historic Bay Path in 1635 by the parishioners, and has once been sent to England to be recast.

The present red brick and white-painted church edifice is the fifth meetinghouse of the parish, and its fourth in Hartford. The first was at what is now the corner of Dunster and Mt. Auburn Streets in Cambridge.

For the service tomorrow quaint Dutch tunes, which were brought over by some of the Pilgrims from Holland, will be sung by the congregation and choir, and the historical address will be made by Dr. Rockwell Harmon Potter, honorary pastor of the church and official historian, whose account of this noted congregation has lately been published in connection with the observance.

McKNIGHT AGAIN TO BE ARRAIGNED

Edwin T. McKnight and others connected with the closing of the Medford Trust Company will be arraigned for criminal prosecution for the second time next week on the basis of new evidence to be presented by Mr. Warren L. Bishop, district attorney. The Middlesex Grand Jury will convene to hear the evidence probably on Monday.

Last winter, McKnight and Frank W. Lovering, one of the bank's directors, were fined $5000 and $2500 respectively, on charges of felony and misdemeanor. The new prosecution is the result of evidence obtained during a trial of civil actions in Boston to fix individual responsibility for the bank's failure.

SCRAPPING BID ACCEPTED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The Shipping Board yesterday accepted the bid of the Boston Iron and Metal Company of Baltimore for scrapping 124 vessels. It said the work will insure employment for about 600 men for three years. The bid was $1.51 per gross ton of recoverable material.

Puerto Rican Elections May Draw 450,000 Voters

Signs of Independent Balloting; Breaking and Reforming of Party Lines and Heavy Registration of Women Observed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN JUAN, P. R.—Four hundred fifty thousand voters, of whom 120,000 are women, and all of whom are American citizens, are preparing to go to the polls on Nov. 8 to select officials for all elective municipal and insular officers for the following four years and close the most complicated campaign the island has ever known.

There has been much breaking and reforming of party lines in recent months. There is expected to be much independent voting. Women who cast their first vote, particularly, are an undetermined factor. There have been 72,000 voters challenged, more than double the number of challenges for any previous election. There are four parties in the field.

The most interesting pre-election event was the nomination of Senator Santiago Iglesias, head of the Socialist Party, for Resident Commissioner at Washington. The Resident Commissioner is the island's only elected representative at Washington. He has a seat in the House, may speak but has no vote. A Spaniard by birth, Senator Iglesias has been an island resident since 1896 and since the American occupation he has been the representative of the American Federation of Labor.

With the organization some years ago of the Pan-American Federation of Labor he became its secretary. He is the organizer of the Socialist Party, and its president. He wishes his party had another name, particularly because it would sound better in the United States. Since 1917 when Congress gave the island an elective senate, Iglesias has been a Senator. His political power has constantly increased. He wanted the Washington nomination and his party gave it to him. The Socialists were first in the field with their candidate for Resident Commissioner by party convention action.

Named by Two Parties

Senator Iglesias has also been nominated by the Union-Republicana Party, so that he is the candidate of two parties. Some think this insures his election. However, there are increasing complications which may become more serious as election day approaches and which may make mid-September forecasts of November events worthless.

The Union-Republicana Party is led by Senator Rafael Martinez Nadal and the organization is composed chiefly of a faction of the old Unionist Party which refused to follow Senator Antonio B. Barcelo, when he disrupted the Alianza in 1929 to form his new Liberal Party, plus the faction of the old Pure Republican Party which refused to enter the Alianza before the 1924 election. The groups led by Senators Martinez Nadal and Iglesias have been working together in recent years with more effectiveness than apparent harmony and, combined, they ended the Senate rule of Senator Barcelo two years ago after Barcelo's long dominance.

Certain common aims have brought the two groups together despite the fact that there is no political love lost between either the groups or their leaders. The Socialist Party has always stood for continued and closer connection of the island with the United States without expressing any preference for any special form or type of union. The Union-Republicana Party primarily is a statehood or autonomous party favoring permanent association with the United States in one or the other form.

Senator Barcelo

These aims of the two parties are not dissimilar. But more specifically the binding tie is their common determination to be rid of Senator Barcelo. This has resulted in a coalition agreement between the two parties with Senator Iglesias designated by each for the island's highest elective office. The agreement includes a division of other island offices.

Senator Barcelo heads the Liberal Party, an old group under a new name. The party platform declares for ultimate independence of the island from the United States, although a considerable element of the party is believed to favor an autonomous government under the American flag rather than outright independence. The Liberal Party is composed almost wholly of former members of the Unionist Party which dominated the island for more than 25 years. Denied by court decision use of the name Unionist for his party, Senator Barcelo was compelled to register his new party by petition. He obtained more than 45,000 signatures.

That is not considered the full measure of his strength. His long record in island public life has made him strong friends, while developing opposition, both within and without his own party, now rated almost equally strong. With many he has become an accepted political tradition, accepted and followed. Others neither longer accept nor follow him and in November hope to consign him to a place in the island's political history, rather than continue him as one of its makers.

RESTAURATEURS ELECT

ST. PAUL, Oct. 8 (AP)—Mr. Fred A. Simonsen of Detroit was elected president of the National Restaurant Association at its convention ended yesterday. Mr. Samuel Pfeiffer of Buffalo, N. Y., was chosen treasurer.

EVENTS TONIGHT

New England Food Show, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Oct. 15.

Theaters

Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Plymouth—Jane Cowl in "The Man With a Load of Mischief," 8:30.
Copley—"The Sqeaker," 8:30.
Fine Arts—"Die Lustigen Weiber von Wien," film, at 1, 3:07, 5:14, 7:21, 9:28 p. m.
Uptown—"The Phantom President," at 1:00, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35 p. m.
Paramount—"The Phantom President," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 p. m.

EVENTS SUNDAY

Free public lecture on Christian Science by Mrs. Nelvie E. Ritchie, C. S. B., member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, under the auspices of First Church of Christ, Scientist, Needham; Paramount Theater, 952 Great Plain Avenue, Needham, 3.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum: Recital by Mr. Henry Zimmer, baritone, Mr. Klaus Goetz, pianist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist, Fenway Court, 2. Open to public. Program as follows:

Prelude and Fugue, W. T. C. ..... Bach
Bourrée, G major ..... Bach-St Saëns
Organ Fugue, G minor ..... Bach-Lane
Mr. Goetze
O del mio amato ben ..... Donaudy
Anakreon's grab ..... Wolf
Trunken müssen wir alle sein ..... Wolf
Mr. Zimmer
Three Ecossaises ..... Chopin
The Juggler ..... Toch
Minuett and Rondo ..... Beethoven
Mr. Goetze
Nichavo ..... Manna-Zucca
A Moonlight Song ..... Cadman
The Pipes of Gordon's Men ..... Hammond
Mr. Zimmer

Women's City Club of Boston: Outing and party, farm of Mrs. James J. Storrow, near Lincoln, leave clubhouse, 10:30.

Boston Public Library: Illustrated talk, "Famous Paintings by Old Masters and New," by Mr. Henry Warren Poor, 3:30; dramatic reading, "Robert of Sicily," with musical program by Miss Edythe R. MacLean, 8; both events, lecture hall, Boylston Street. Open to public.

Field and Forest Club: Rambler meeting, talk, "Nature through the Eyes of Great Artists," by Mrs. Elizabeth S. Macdonald, home of the Rev. and Mrs. Forrester Macdonald, 118 Highland Street, Hyde Park, 4:15.

Forty and Eight Society: Installation and dinner, Hotel Statler, 8.

Massachusetts State Letter Carriers Association: Luncheon and meeting, Hotel Statler, 12:30.

Symphony Hall: Community Church meeting, discussion of campaign issues by prominent speakers; musical program, 10:30.

Opening day, "Fire Prevention Week," open house at all city fire stations, through Oct. 15.

EVENTS MONDAY

General Motors Management Service: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

New England Food Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through Oct. 15.

Boston ministers' meeting; talk, "Impressions of Ulster," by Dr. T. H. Billings, Church of the Redemption, Ipswich and Boylston Streets, 10:30.

Theaters

Copley—"The Squeaker," 2:30.
Uptown—"The Phantom President," at 1:00, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35 p. m.
Paramount—"The Phantom President," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45 9:50 p. m.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Mondays from 9 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Modern French prints; contemporary American prints; ship models presented by J. Templeman Coolidge; galleries of Japanese screens and lacquer; photographs by Alfred Staeglitz. Also Chelsea Porcelains, presented by Richard C. Paine; Eighteenth Century Continental Silver.

Germanic Museum, Kirkland Street and Divinity Avenue, Harvard University, Cambridge—Contemporary German art.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition in main gallery, for which no closing date is assigned.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—General exhibition.

Vose Galleries, 59 Boylston Street—American Masters. Through Oct. 15.

Schervee Studio, 665 Boylston Street—General print show.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Drawings by Charles Livingston Bull.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

Goodspeed Book Shop, 7 Ashburton Place—Aquatints by Cornelis Ploos van Amstel. Drawings by Emanuele Romnao. Through Oct. 29.

Fine Arts Theater, Massachusetts Avenue at Norway Street—Portraits in oil and red chalk by Hazel M. Kimball.

Children's Art Center, 26 Rutland Street—Pallette-knife paintings by Francis Orville Libby. Through Oct. 15.

Whadjo Gallery, 168 Dartmouth Street—General exhibition.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Fair and slightly warmer tonight and Sunday; moderate westerly winds.

Massachusetts: Fair tonight; slightly warmer except in northwest portions; Sunday fair with rising temperature.

Maine: Fair tonight and Sunday; rising temperature Sunday in west portion.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Fair tonight and Sunday; rising temperature Sunday.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Fair tonight and Sunday; slowly rising temperature.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh northwest shifting to moderate west winds; fair weather tonight and Sunday.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	52	62	Montreal	52	52
Bismarck	26	28	Nantucket	58	58
Boston	56	58	New Orleans	58	68
Buffalo	54	58	New York	54	60
Calgary	18	32	Norfolk, Va.	52	62
Charleston	60	66	North Platte	40	56
Chicago	52	68	Philadelphia	56	62
Cincinnati	48	62	Phoenix, Ariz.	74	96
Denver	38	64	Pittsburgh	48	60
Eastport, Me.	48	60	Portland, Me.	52	58
Hatteras	64	64	Raleigh	52	64
Honolulu, T.H.		84	St. Louis	48	70
7 p. m. Oct. 7	78		St. Paul	42	62
Helena, Mont.	28	36	Salt Lake City	48	64
Huron, S. D.	34	54	San Francisco	56	64
Jacksonville	60	72	Santa Fe, N.M.	52	66
Kansas City	62	78	Seattle	50	64
Key West	78	84	Tampa	66	80
Los Angeles	62	66	Washington	48	62
Memphis	52	68	Wichita, Kan.	58	80
Miami, Fla.	78	82	Williston, N.D.	20	44

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 8.
B—Maximum Oct. 7.

High Tides at Boston

Saturday 6:17 p. m. Sunday 7:07 a. m.
Height of tides 8.7 feet, 7.9 feet

Light all vehicles at 5:44 p. m.

MISS MORROW HONORED

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., Oct. 8 (AP)—Miss Constance Morrow of Englewood, N. J., today was elected president of the sophomore class of Smith College. During her freshman year she held the office of vice-president of her class.

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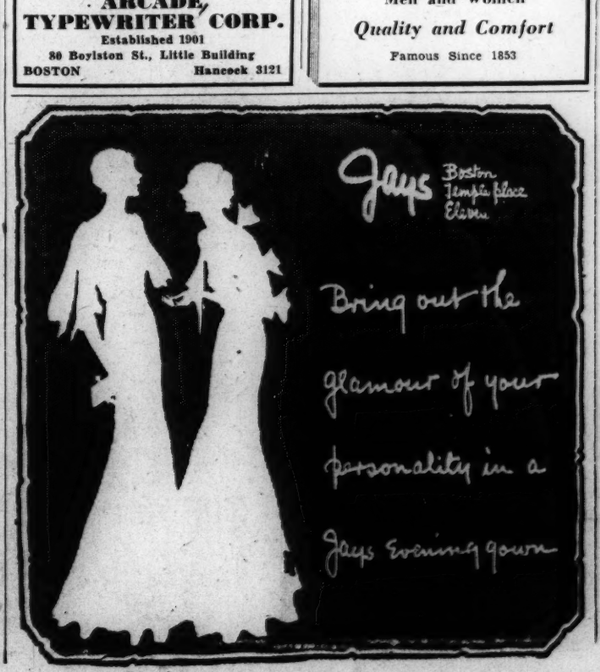

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COOLIDGE GROUP OPENS STUDY OF TRANSPORTATION

Ex-President Anticipates Committee Report in Three Months

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—A nation-wide survey of the financial position of the railroads as it relates to investors begins here today under the auspices of the national transportation committee, headed by Mr. Calvin Coolidge. The survey will include in its scope not only rail carriers, but motor, water and air transport as well.

Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of Brookings Institute in Washington, was named chief investigator for the committee at the organization meetings yesterday, when Mr. Coolidge was selected as chairman and Mr. Bernard M. Baruch, vice-chairman. Other members of the committee are Mr. Alfred E. Smith, Mr. Clark Howell Sr., publisher of the Atlanta Constitution, and Mr. Alexander Legge, president of the International Harvester Company and one-time chairman of the Farm Board.

The committee is sponsored by insurance companies and savings banks to make an exhaustive study of the nation's transportation problem. These banks and insurance concerns holds millions of dollars of railway securities. Mr. Coolidge said the committee hoped to make a report of its survey in about three months. "The study will be very general," he said. "We are going to consider what we think is pertinent to the problem.

"Of course, the committee has no preconceived ideas of what will be the recommendations they will make. Their effort will be directed toward making a general investigation of all forms of transportation in accordance with the subjects that were set out in the letter of invitation which was sent to each member of the committee, while primarily, I suppose, we are interested in railroads, any consideration of this great problem would involve all allied methods of transportation—by water and air and motor.

"We do not expect to have any stated times of meeting. The committee will meet whenever our chief investigator brings together facts to be submitted to our consideration or as various topics come up for discussion.

"There will probably be persons who may wish to be heard by us, and in that case we will avail ourselves of their testimony. However, because of the limited time, we cannot hear everyone orally, and it might be fully as well if they submit briefs, in which form their ideas would always be available. We will print all evidence that comes before us. We wish to put in all evidence, whether or not it is in harmony with the findings of the committee."

Mr. Coolidge stressed that the committee was "in no way connected with the Government."

"It is not a commission," he added.

Mr. Coolidge said the cost of the survey would be about $40,000 and that it would be paid by the organizations responsible for the formation of the committee.

Several Personages In European News

(Continued from Page 1)

the London University, the editor of the Methodist Times, joint-editor of the Contemporary Review, and he has engaged in educational work as a member of the London School Board; and in administrative work as a member of the London County Council. He is perhaps best known as the Warden of the Bermondsey Settlement.

His publications are regarded as an important contribution to religious literature. But it must not be forgotten that if Dr. Scott Lidgett was the central personage in a moving ceremony, it was Sir Robert Perks, a layman, whose life-work had finally made possible this reunion of churches, and the handing down of John Wesley's little Bible.

* * *

Dr. Leopold von Hoesch, the German Ambassador, is leaving Paris. It is understood that he will go to London, where he is favorably remembered as a young secretary in the days that preceded the World War. The news recalls the strenuous political struggle which culminated in the occupation of the Ruhr. It is now nearly 10 years ago.

Germany was unable to pay the vast sums demanded under the Versailles Treaty. There were successive conferences. The Reparations Commission sat continuously and there were heroic debates. There was an exchange of acrimonious diplomatic notes; and finally, Raymond Poincaré felt himself obliged to send troops to the Ruhr.

During those bitter times the German Ambassador returned to Berlin in dudgeon, leaving Dr. von Hoesch in charge. It was a tremendous responsibility for a man who had never held an Ambassadorial post. But he acquitted himself with distinction.

M. Poincaré was stern and almost unapproachable, yet Dr. von Hoesch conquered him by sheer courtesy. Despite the strained relations of the two countries, the French Prime Minister grew kindly toward the German Chargé d'Affaires. In the end he encouraged him and found his company agreeable. It was, indeed, M. Poincaré himself who requested the nomination of Dr. von Hoesch as Ambassador.

I have watched many diplomatists at work, but I know no more extraordinary example of personal success than this. Nor was it only in his relations with M. Poincaré that Dr. von Hoesch proved his capacity. His winning ways opened for him the doors of French salons that had hitherto been closed. It appears absurd in the retrospect, but it required some courage and tact for him to break into French society; and I remember well the curious atmosphere of the drawing rooms in which I met the German representative. Without minimizing the work of others, I am myself certain that to Dr. von Hoesch should go the real credit of initiating the attempts at Franco-German rapprochement.

* * *

For more than 20 years Henry Bérenger, who was recently nominated Delegate to the League of Nations, has been a member of the French Senate. His name is familiar to Americans because in 1925 he went to the United States with the French Commission; and as Ambassador at Washington he negotiated the Debt Settlement about which there must necessarily be fresh discussions.

Afterward he resumed his place in the Senate, where he has specialized in finances. For a number of years he was the rapporteur-général of the budget; and it is generally accepted that this is a key position, since the primary function of the Senate is the control of revenue and expenditure. It takes its task very seriously, and is not afraid of entering into opposition with the Chamber of Deputies. Usually, before there is an accord between the two houses on finance, the bills are shuttlecocked backward and forward several times.

Hoover's Farm Relief Scheme Shows Results

(Continued from Page 1)

ing. The legislation of the Hoover régime gave them governmental encouragement, loaned them federal funds, and enabled them to become members of all the leading grain exchanges in the country with clearing house privileges in every market except Chicago. The Hoover Administration is now seeking in the courts to wipe out this restriction.

The private grain trade, whose business is being cut into, has fought back, as it obviously has a right to. It has skillfully argued its case to the press, and to the farmers themselves. The Farmers' National Grain Corporation has suddenly become a minor issue in the presidential campaign.

Republican headquarters here points to it and to other national coöperatives, dealing in other farm products, as evidences of real help the Hoover period has given to agriculture. Some Democratic orators have taken the other tack and charged the Farmers National Grain Corporation with gambling in grain.

"We do not speculate," said Mr. Clarence E. Huff, president of the Farmers National Grain Corporation, in his offices here.

Profits Legitimate

"Our profits are legitimate. The money we make is simply what the private grain trade makes. We use the same methods, but with a different motive. Our aim is not alone to make money but to help the farmer. We have found it possible to do both.

"We are purely coöperative. Our only stockholders are regional cooperative associations, 28 in number. Their members are farmers. Every regional coöperative grain growing association in the nation save one is and has been with us.

"Despite the attacks, we continue to hold our members and to grow in the number of farmers who market their grain through us. We handle all kinds of grain. There is no compulsion. A farmer who belongs to a local coöperative can send us all or part or none of his grain. We depend on our service to win the farmer's business. In selling his grain we are establishing standards of quality which we believe will gain and hold business.

"We believe that we have obtained better prices for the farmers than if we had not been in the field. Grain prices in this country, exclusive of the period of stabilization, have been somewhat higher than world prices. We think the Farmers National Grain Corporation has been responsible.

Active Competition

"We have been an active competing buyer in every market. Our competition has made the private grain trade pick up and hustle and cut the corners as it never did before.

"In one instance, where private firms stepped out of the market and prices would have gone to smash—in the State of Washington—we stayed in, and paid a normal price for grain. We bought only of our own members, it is true, but we took 4,000,000 bushels from them

"In another case where we found we were being underbid 4 and 5 cents a bushel in foreign markets, we finally turned around and bought up this low-priced wheat. We figured if wheat was to be had at such a bargain, we would take it ourselves. It proved to be a case of attempted price cutting. When we demanded delivery, the seller could not deliver, and it cost him thousands of dollars to settle. Thus we protected the market.

"Ultimately the farmers who market through this organization will have a great property worth many millions, and will also receive patronage dividends from its profits. But we are now following the policy of paying off our debts. We owe the United States Government $16,000,000, and are using our earnings to cut this down. At one time we owed $21,000,000. We paid nearly half of the difference from profits. All of the Government's money is well secured.

"The Farmers National is cooperative, its profits are legitimate; its program is constructive."

Will Rogers Prefers Attending Wellesley

BROWNSVILLE, Texas, Oct. 8 (AP)—Will Rogers may or may not become an honorary member of the senior class at Wellesley College.

Informed here by telegram of his selection and of a stipulation that he must appear at the college in June to receive a degree, Mr. Rogers commented:

"I'm still against honorary degrees; I'd rather spend four years there and earn the degree."

Budding Avocado Groves

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

GIVING 27,000 YOUNG AVOCADO TREES A START IN FLORIDA

Florida Avocado Shipments Approach Season's Height

Fruit, Sometimes Called 'Alligator Pear,' Said to Contain Greatest Nutritional Value Per Pound of Any Food in Market Today

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MIAMI, Fla.—With the avocado season now at its height, south Florida is harvesting and shipping a bounteous crop.

The avocado, occasionally called by the misnomer, alligator pear, has been called the "aristocrat of fruits." It has an unusual composition and is in a class by itself. It competes with salad vegetables rather than with fruits, containing a higher percentage of fat and more protein than any other fresh fruit.

This fruit is highly prized in many parts of the United States at present, and is becoming better known each year. It has long been known as a dooryard tree, because of its beautiful foliage (in tropical countries), and is at its best in the United States in Florida and southern California. Avocados are shipped from Florida to all parts of this country and Canada, but New York City and several other large centers of the East take the largest quantities.

Introduced in 1833

The avocado industry in Florida has received its greatest impetus since 1927. It was first introduced here in 1833 but little was done to establish the industry until 1900 when the first avocado nursery was established at Miami. A number of groves were soon planted in various parts of the State, but nearly all failed except those in Dade County where they flourished and increased until 1925. This was the time when land prices soared so high that most of the groves were cut up into subdivisions and the trees either neglected or destroyed. Then the hurricane of 1926 damaged many trees beyond saving. It was only through the persistence and foresight of a few pioneer growers that the avocado industry was maintained in the State.

A decided revival of interest in avocado growing in Florida took place in 1927 and 1928. Many new plantings were made and old groves reconditioned. Today there are several thousand acres of bearing trees in Dade County alone, and the industry is becoming a formidable rival of citrus growing in this section, some growers assert.

Mr. Hamilton Michelsen, one of the pioneer fruit men of south Florida, predicts a great future for the avocado industry in this part of the State if growers will plant more of the early variety. So popular has this fruit become locally that he has been importing 72,000 pounds of avocados each week from Cuba, to supply Miami markets pending the ripening of the Florida crop.

Three Types

The avocados cultivated in Florida are classified in three races, the West Indian, the Guatemalan and the Mexican, the first-class predominating, and bearing its fruit in the late summer and fall. The Guatemalan varieties mature from October to June and because it is ready for market at the holiday season, when fruit brings the best prices, many growers are planting it exclusively. This, Mr. Michelsen believes, is a mistake, as it leaves the early season dependent upon foreign crops. The Mexican variety, which matures in June, he believes should be more widely planted in Florida.

Avocados are propagated by budding or grafting. Seeds do not reproduce the variety, so the seed method is seldom used. Shield budding is the method commonly employed in commercial avocado growing, the procedure being essentially the same as with citrus. The best season for budding is from Nov. 1 through February.

The handsome, glossy, pear-shaped fruit, its color ranging from pale green to deep purple, is familiar in the markets of most cities this fall. How it is eaten or prepared, is a question often asked by those who have not yet ventured to sample its delicious nut-like flavor. It is primarily a salad fruit and is never cooked. "On the half shell" is the most popular method of serving, when the fruit is cut in two, the large pit removed and the cavities filled with French dressing.

Sliced and mixed with cucumbers, onions or tomatoes it adds much to a combination, although its own delicate flavor needs no seasoning. It is often mashed and its rich oil content makes it a creamy butter, an ideal filling for sandwiches. From soup to dessert, the avocado is indeed a valuable article of food. Cubes of the fruit are a pleasing change from croutons in soup and avocado ice cream has been recently launched and and is being recommended by the Dade County Home Demonstration agent.

Reich Finds Arms Moves Stalemated

(Continued from Page 1)

by Versailles below the position which its neighbors are attaining."

But if the United States through war debt concessions were to give impetus to European disarmament, what would be Germany's reaction upon the "moral" aspect of militarism?

Private armies parade German streets. Generals of the imperial régime remind the Reich of its "helpless" military status. They urge the population not to forget for a moment the German territory that was separated from the Reich by the peace treaties. There is much talk of nationalism—a cultivation of the "Wehrwillen," or desire to defend the Fatherland. The Reich's Cabinet participates in reviewing goose-stepping semimilitary maneuvers of German veterans' organizations. And the Reich Minister of Defense, demanding heavy artillery, conscription and other steps to in-engages publicly in sword rattling. crease the Reichswehr's strength.

The Wilhelmstrasse does not attempt to deny the existence of a "military spirit" in Germany.

It undertakes rather to explain this condition. It declares that the situation is the result of the pressure of the restrictions of Versailles. It contends that if Germany had been allowed to develop in a normal way, there would be no need of an aroused nationalism to restore the country to a position of equality.

Military Training Defended

Explaining the Reich's demand for the right to train its youth in the army, instead of maintaining its present professional Reichswehr, the Government holds that this would be the antidote to private armies. It contends that a brief period of real army service would satisfy the military desires which now find expression in membership in political militia. At the same time the Government is quick to say that these semi-military organizations are so lacking in military training or equipment that their value as supplements to the national army is negligible.

In connection with the vigorous statements of some of its responsible officials concerning rearmament, the inference is that they are essentially for home consumption. In order to compete with political elements which are capitalizing a high tide of nationalist feeling, the Government has also permitted some vigorous talk of providing for German defense.

Thus the Foreign Office presents an official interpretation of the recent statement by Gen. Kurt von Schleicher, Reich Minister of Defense, that Germany would provide for its security "under any circumstances."

Common Ground Needed

The Wilhelmstrasse laments some foreign interpretations of this statement as a threat to rearm Germany. It declares that the General meant that security must be provided for—either through disarmament of the other nations or, if that failed, through the rebuilding of the Reich's own defensive forces.

Thus, officially welcoming any plan for general reduction of European armaments—especially if linked with the aiding of economic recovery—the problem of the Reich is to bring the numerous aspects of its military policy into consonance. The difficulty which faces the German Government is to find a face-saving position between its commitment to general arms reduction, its demand for equality and its vigorous domestic statements which the militaristic element in the country is willing to interpret as the prelude to rearmament.

Many competent observers believe that American leadership, through the war debt stipulation, along the path to disarmament would not only aid in the reduction of the European armament burden but lead to a clarification of the anomalous position in which German diplomacy finds itself in that most serious chess game of European armaments.

'Truth' Most Vital, Mrs. Hoover Says

(Continued from Page 1)

Girl Scouts, Mrs. Hoover reminded. "We have a most friendly interest in their growing-up and their progress, too," she declared. "The 4-H Clubs, the Campfire Girls, the Girl Reserves, the Busy Bees, the Children of the American Revolution and numerous others," she said, "have the same summits to attain, and have very similar trails leading to them."

The honorary president demonstrated that "a Girl Scout is a friend to all and a sister to every other Girl Scout" as she with obvious enjoyment took part in yesterday's sessions. Wearing the regulation green uniform, she attended two business sessions and a pageant given by Norfolk Girl Scouts. An impromptu reception was held in the lobby of the Cavalier Hotel, convention headquarters, where she greeted co-workers in the movement.

She jokingly chided Mrs. Edey on her "highly contested" election as she pinned the president's badge on her. Mrs. Edey was the unanimous choice of the convention.

"Good luck to the Girl Scouts and their president for another year and many years to come!" exclaimed Mrs. Hoover. "Girl Scouts, salute your president," she commanded as she threw back her head and led the convention in the gesture.

Next year's convention of the Girl Scouts will be held in Milwaukee, Wis.

ORIENTAL ISSUE RIFE IN BRITISH COLUMBIA

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

VICTORIA, B. C.—The Anti-Oriental Penetration League of British Columbia, formed to combat the progress of Orientals in this Province, is circularizing citizens of the Province to urge them to patronize Canadian stores in preference to those operated by Asiatics.

Its circular points out that Oriental truck gardeners and operators of produce stores offer competition which Canadians cannot meet because of their higher living standards. The Orientals, it says, force their children to work in the fields and in the stores before and after school and on all holidays.

CONSERVATIVES DEFEND BRITISH NONPARTY RULE

Policy on Indian Suffrage Forms Chief Contention at Annual Meeting

Special to The Christian Science Monitor via Press Wireless

BLACKPOOL, Eng., Oct. 8—Continued support of the National Government has emerged as the attitude of the Conservative Party of this country at the close of its two-day annual conference here.

While an extreme right wing of Britain's party of the Right expressed vigorous criticism of the Government's liberal attitude on the Indian question and urged more complete indorsement of tariffs, the general policy of the conference was kept on an even keel chiefly by its leaders who crowded the platform as Cabinet Ministers.

The recent withdrawal of important Liberals from the Government is expected to give impetus to the policies of more extreme elements among the Conservatives, but the persuasiveness of Mr. Stanley Baldwin on the general situation, the candor of Mr. Neville Chamberlain on Ottawa and the tariffs, and the cautious optimism of Sir Samuel Hoare on the Indian controversy definitely swung the 1700 delegates behind the Government on these issues.

Crisis Not Yet Over

Speaking last night at the final rally Mr. Baldwin stated that the crisis which brought the National Government into existence was not yet over. He indicated his personal willingness to remain stanch to Mr. Ramsay MacDonald until the economic skies clear—an attitude which Conservatives construe as a patriotic and altruistic gesture in view of the fact that the Government is overwhelmingly drawn from the party which Mr. Baldwin heads.

Mr. Baldwin's contentment with a minor status in a government which he might lead with a striking majority is discerned as the finest possible argument for maintaining the National Government along non-party lines. True, the policy of the Government has resulted in withdrawal of the free trade Liberal Ministers although Mr. Baldwin made it clear that the general tariff policy and program negotiated at Ottawa were expedients calculated to meet a national emergency. In effect his plea for tariffs was along the line of giving the policy a fair trial before condemning it.

It was on the question of India that the conference came strongly into conflict with its leaders. Lord Lloyd, former Governor of Bombay, a man of long experience in India, was among those who contended that formation of a vast Indian electorate which is chiefly illiterate will be inimical to the welfare of India and Britain alike.

Need of Changes Stressed

Criticisms in this respect were met by Sir Samuel Hoare, Secretary of State for India, who emphasized the point on which all parties were agreed—namely that there must be constitutional changes in India. He urged the conference to act toward that country in a cautious, broad-minded, statesmanlike way—a policy which the conference ultimately supported.

While differences of opinions were expressed on the policy regarding India, delegates recorded with enthusiasm the unanimity of their satisfaction with the proposals which emanated from Ottawa. In this atmosphere Mr. Chamberlain, Chancellor of the Exchequer, vigorously defended against Liberal critics the intertrade agreements that had been negotiated.

He described the achievements at Ottawa under three heads: First, they represented tariff changes on the part of the Dominions to the advantage of Britain; second, they marked a formulation of policies which through time would develop Empire trade; third, they implied a lowering of interempire tariffs which would tend to increase the purchasing power of the Empire and develop the volume of world trade.

Group Seeks Ban On Machine Gun

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—The National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws today adopted a code designed to wrest machine guns from the hands of gangsters.

The proposed law, recommended to the state legislatures for their adoption, stipulates that possession of a machine gun by an unnaturalized alien is a presumption that it is to be used for offensive or aggressive purposes.

Mr. M. S. Breckenridge, of the North Carolina Law School, cast his State's vote against the law, saying he would be willing to accept the presumption of guilt against all persons, but objecting to singling out aliens.

Young Seaman Receives Gold Medal for Rescue

SEATTLE, Wash., Oct. 8 (AP)—A 22-year-old seaman who not so long ago was "yell king" at the West Seattle High School, embarrassed and blushing, received a gold medal today.

Edward Blomberg, sailor aboard the liner President Madison, who swam through the surf off an Aleutian island last week to aid in saving three men of the wrecked freighter Nevada, was guest of honor with Capt. R. J. Healy of the President Madison and other members of the rescue crew at a luncheon.

"We don't deserve any special credit—the fellows we saved might do the same thing for us tomorrow," he stammered. "As for me swimming ashore, it was just that I was lucky and I they let me go."

The medal was presented by Mr. Worth McClure, his high school principal at West Seattle.

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Mrs. Josephine Dixon, Jackson, Mich.
Mrs. Augusta M. Thompson, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Henry M. Echlin, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. G. E. Gardner, New York, N. Y.
Arnold Bamberger, Baltimore, Md.
Mrs. Carmen Birren, New York, N. Y.
Theodore D. Robinson, South Natick, Mass.
Mrs. J. Little, Boston, Mass.
Mrs. Phoebe K. Gibson, Cleveland, Ohio.
Lucy Neumark, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. Sara Rossmoore, New York, N. Y.
J. Earl Wells, Rochester, N. Y.

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"THRIFT" PRICES: Eves.—50c, $1.00, $1.50, $2. Wed. Mat.—50c, 65c and $1. Sat. Mat.—50c, $1 and $1.50. Plus 10% Govt. Tax.

PLYMOUTH—Mat. Today 2:30
The American Theatre Society and The New York Repertory Co. Present
JANE COWL
In a Romantic Comedy
'The Man with a Load of Mischief'
Eves. (Ex. Columbus Day) 50c to $2.50. Thurs. and Sat. Mats., 50c to $2. Plus Tax.

SYMPHONY HALL
Sunday, Oct. 30, at 3:30
KREISLER
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COLONIAL MAT. TODAY 2:30 Curtain Eves. at 8:30
ONLY 3 MORE WEEKS
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THE WORLD'S FINEST PLAY
Good Seats May Be Had for All Performances

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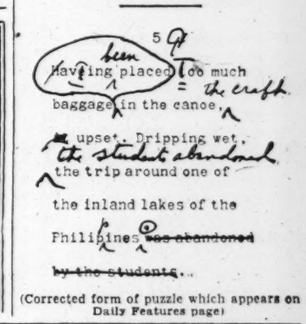
The Editor's Puzzle



(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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For washing dishes

Rinso
Endorsed by the makers of 36 leading washing machines

HILL'S
BIRMINGHAM, ALA.

RICH'S
Leads in . . . Style and Quality
RICH'S ATLANTA

Thriftiness has much to do with your happiness
Practice it by buying your PURE FOOD PRODUCTS from
ROGERS
GEORGIA ALABAMA SOUTH CAROLINA

BOOK REVIEWS AND LITERARY NEWS

On Reading Shakespeare

FOLLOWING its policy of publishing long pieces of fiction or criticism which might not otherwise come to the notice of the appropriate public, Mr. Desmond MacCarthy's review, Life and Letters, prints in its September issue a valuable essay on reading Shakespeare. Shakespeare and his commentators both dwell in the gloom which clings to institutions. One cannot always, alas, support the company of great men, though one likes to know they are there when they are wanted. It is Mr. Logan Pearsall Smith's purpose to show us that really without knowing it, we want them most urgently.

As a critic he has the perfect bedside manner. His cool voice is a relief to those anxious "to do the right thing by the classics"; he gently smooth the embarrassed brow of the backslider; a highbrow disguised as a lamb, he pleasantly holds up a finger in rebuke of the highbrow who has not had the decency to hide the fact; and, most flattering in consequence to the common reader, Mr. Smith entices him out of his shell and leads him step by step to the first glows of fervor. His essay is one of the few outside of Hazlitt which has taken me unawares and sent my hand once more excited to the shelves. He is no mere eulogist, and is certainly no crank—Baconians and others will be distressed by his levity—he is a guide who knows the country. His bibliography is about the best brief robbery of the plums of the Shakespearian bibliographical wilderness the common reader could have. For this alone the essay is worth having.

* * *

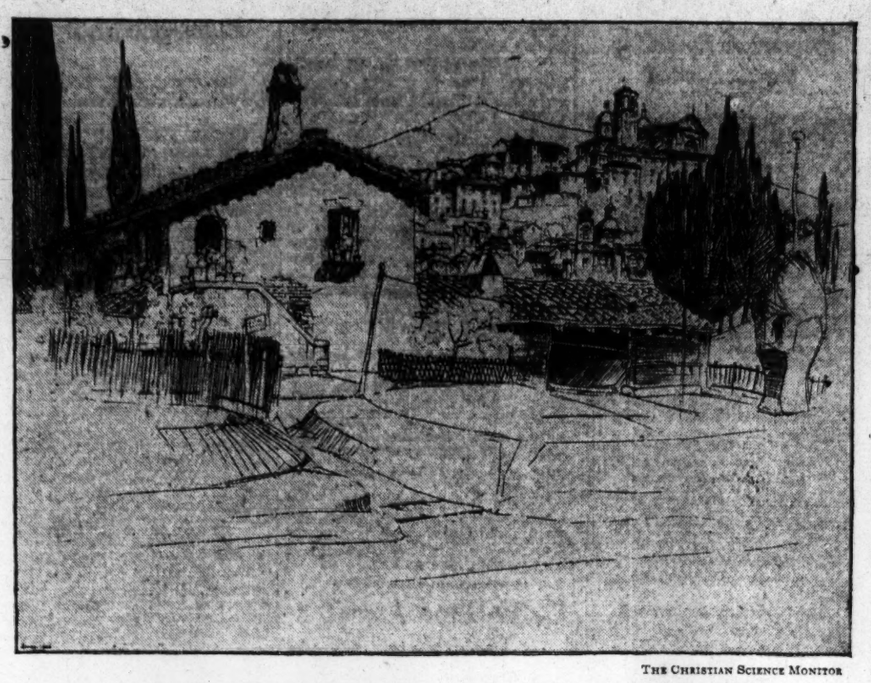
"Are we, as Tolstoy so impressively maintained, the victims of a great collective hallucination . . .?" —so the essayist's opening key. Again: "It is impossible to get rid of the suspicion that of all great artists Shakespeare was the most devoid of artistic conscience; that he was perfectly ready to make any sacrifice for the sake of stage effect, money and popular applause." (There is here made an interesting comparison with Scott). This is the kind of thing which the English and American publics take kindly; it is the way to handle them—tell them a great writer is not an artist and they will rtad him till the last line. The essayist is cunning. Then there are the melodrama, the moral callousness, the doggerel, the obscene jokes and the plausible excuse that we may not be nowadays, especially since the temporary disappearance of pathos from our literature, in a fit mood for the Elizabethan splendors. Mr. Logan Pearsall Smith is unrelenting. If there is any Shakespeare left, after this, he makes us say, then we will read him.

And, of course, Shakespeare refuses to be a hallucination. The strange country called Shakespeare remains real and mysterious. There is nothing to do but to invade it. Following the essayist's chronological guidance we enter by the unfamiliar ways of a fine sensibility, and the spell is immediate. Here are the old landmarks in a new light. The enchantment of language grows into the enchantment of characters created in the round. Mr. Smith's remarks on the development of Shakespearian character are to me the most interesting thing he has to say. He notes how the stock figures representing certain virtues, vices and humors give way to a multitude of various and living creatures, and how when they speak inconsistently with their character they drop into the mood of Hamlet. This is a point he takes up later, when subscribing to Frank Harris's view that in Hamlet Shakespeare "portrayed his own soul"; but what he says of Hamlet can be said of all: "The fact that we cannot explain him, that he seems unable to explain himself, is perhaps what makes this imaginary being seem in a way more real than any real person who ever lived."

* * *

This creation of character for its own sake, rather than the drawing of types to illustrate certain ideas and passions, has been, as he says, the pecular contribution of the English to literature, and we see in Shakespeare not only the greatest of English poets but the first of English novelists. This avoidance of the generalized, this discontent with the mere embodiment of an idea, does not on the face of it accord with the theory of a Hamlet-Shakespeare. Hamlet escaping into generalization; avoiding the personal; irresolute, malancholy and detached from existence; a man to whom the world is infinite and himself nothing—I paraphrase the essayist's words—seems to embody the opposite of the Shakespearean character orgiast. The fact is that genius portrays only half of itself in its philosophy; there is an abysmal loneliness and darkness in Shakespeare which reminds one of Gorky's description of Tolstoy sitting as un-human as stone by the sea. There are heights to balance the depths. Only that great loneliness could have provided Shakespeare's vast conviviality.

V. S. P.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

"Approach to Amella," Pencil Drawing by John Taylor Arms, From "Hill Towns and Cities of Northern Italy," Text by Dorothy Noyes Arms (Macmillan).

Stories by Donn Byrne

A Woman of the Shee. by Donn Byrne. New York: Century. $2.

PROBABLY the last of the post-humous volumes by Donn Byrne, "A Woman of the Shee and Other Stories," contains 12 stories collected from the magazines in which they first saw light. Among them are some that belong with Donn Byrne's most characteristic work—the title story, "A Woman of the Shee"; "A Snowy-Breasted Pearl"; "Beulah Land"; and that curiously misshapen but delightful tale called "Triangle," with its long-drawn, self-conscious introduction and its perfect ending.

In these dozen stories two loves stand out clear and moving, a love for Ireland and a love for New York—a love for the romance that there is in Irish legend and in the Irish gentlefolk who maintain the traditions of the past; and a passionate admiration for the New World city near which Donn Byrne lived for many years.

This is a late day for an analysis of Donn Byrne's work. Everyone who knows anything about him knows that he wrote fluently, that he had a passion for words that are full of color and glamour, that his prose flows with the music of verse, that he had a zest for a good story, and that he wrote best of all when he was writing about men. Whether he was writing about Saul of Tarsus, or about Marco Polo and his adventures at the palace of Kubla Khan, or Blind Raftery wandering up and down the roads of Ireland, or Dermot McDermot of "Hangman's House," he seemed to be in his element when depicting masculine character. It was no effort for Donn Byrne to write stories without women. He even has one volume published under that name.

Thus the men of the Fitzjohn family, even blackguardly Bertrand, are dealt with eagerly and completely, while Bertrand's mother and wife, to whom the story of "A Woman of the Shee" really belongs, are more shadowy. Men who look as if they had stepped out of the Cavalier paintings, men of the sea, prize-fighters, Pietro who tended a bar on Columbia Street, Sassoon the great Jewish banker with his Zionist dreams, old John Harbord with his immeasurable sense of responsibility for his workmen, and Detective Thomas Denihan who gave his hard-boiled heart to a little Scotch terrier, are but a few of the adventurous men he drew and loved.

Another quality of Donn Byrne, less often mentioned, was his ability to pick up special information, the "shop-talk" of many occupations. Some realists who know Donn Byrne only by his Irish romances and such old-time tales as "Messer Marco Polo" may have felt at times that the language was overstrange or oversweet, but such persons ought to read "A Marriage Has Been Arranged" and "Triangle," and see how rugged his vocabulary can become.

Child of Loneliness

All I Could Never Be. by Anzia Yezierska. New York: Brewer, Warren & Putnam. $2.

ANZIA YEZIERSKA has, in large degree, lived the material out of which her novels are constructed. She came to America penniless and unschooled, she worked by day and studied by night. She learned to put into unpolished but vehement words the aspirations, the rebuffs, the disappointments and misunderstandings, the squalor and the glorious dreams of her people. Her "Hungry Hearts" had a ring of truth and a harsh intensity that won the attention of the literary world and gave its author courage to go on with "Salome of the Tenements," "Children of Loneliness," "Bread Givers" and "Arrogant Beggar." After a few years' silence she has drawn up another novel from the well of her experience and observation.

As in her other novels the central character is a young Polish Jewess. The complications of the narrative revolt upon the difference in racial temperament between the heroine and the men and women she encounters in her new world. Fanya Ivanowna was emotional and self-expressive; Americans were self-contained and seemingly inclined to intellectualize their feelings. Again and again Fanya was tempted into a display of overcharged emotion. Again and again she was made to regret it. Her intensity frightened away those who would have been her friends, it interfered with her work as interpreter for a Polish research committee, it alienated an American scholar who had held out to her hands of encouragement, and turned his nascent love into coldness.

Fanya had been a dweller in New York's ghetto and a factory worker. By haunting public libraries and lectures she pulled herself up and began to write. As a writer she was praised and rewarded but emotionally unsatisfied. In her lonliness she first resolved to go back to the ghetto, but she no longer fitted there. Then she sought peace in a little New England village, but after a promising beginning she discovered that misunderstandings and social barriers existed in country as well as in city life. After years of experience she was still taking friendly words at their full face value, still fighting windmills with extravagant ardor, still seeking to move people by her own emotions and coming up against a blank wall.

In a last, not wholly convincing, chapter Fanya takes into her home a wandering Polish artist and so found appeasement for her emotional hunger.

As a story, "All I Could Never Be" stands up well almost to the end. The writing is more even and disciplined than in Miss Yezierska's earlier work, without any appreciable loss of intensity. She has become less naïve, more self-conscious, and more lenient in her judgment of those who fail to understand her people. A dozen years ago the reader would have been summoned peremptorily to sympathize entirely with the impulsive Fanya and share her violent reactions against those who withdrew from her too extravagant devotion. Now the reader is reminded that Americans of the old stocks have also their valuable heritage—a heritage of steady, well-ordered accomplishment. The novel is a plea for understanding, primarily for an understanding of people like Fanya who wear their hearts on their sleeves and pour themselves out in lavish affection, but secondarily, and perhaps a little grudgingly, it is a plea for understanding on the other side. She wants to say that it is not entirely the fault of those who have been in America longer that newcomers are made to feel that they are on the other side of a social ditch. She concedes that New Englanders, too, have their virtues. When every race knows its own quality and clings to what is real and abiding in its own background, it then rests on a sure foundation.

At the Roots of Life

The Cherry Tree. by Adrian Bell. New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.

IT IS pleasant to find a good book followed by a better book. That is what has happened in the case of "The Cherry Tree," successor to Adrian Bell's "Silver Ley." "Silver Ley" met unexpected friendliness on the part of critics, in a measure, no doubt, because it was so different from the too familiar strident, sophisticated and defeatist literature, but also because it was a faithful and understanding picture of English farm life. Yet some of its admirers wished that Mr. Bell had pruned a little, had put a little sharper edge on his writing, had employed a little more variety. Those are exactly the things he has done in "The Cherry Tree." It is not quite so much a farmer's manual as the earlier book, and more a book for all lovers of the outdoor world.

In "Silver Ley," it will be recalled that the author, after working for a Suffolk farmer named Colville and receiving a thorough initiation into the tasks of a farm, acquired a 50-acre farm of his own, called Silver Ley. "The Cherry Tree" tells what happened at Silver Ley after the master brought home a wife.

Very briefly the story is told of his wooing of the city-bred Nora and their coming in early winter to the farm. Nora seems to be the sort of woman who can tramp happily about during the daytime in athletic wool and tweed, yet at evening make a charming, lamplit picture of silken ladyhood. There is not a great deal about Nora in the book, but the reader feels her civilizing and sympathetic presence throughout. It was a good marriage.

The book is about a large variety of country matters. It is about Walter, who helped on the farm, about the horses, and the farm tools for which the owner has an affection second only to that he feels for his horses. (More than once he speaks of the "silver gleam" seen on such homely objects as the teeth of a harrow or the fork that turns the straw.) He loves his land, too, grassland and tilth, and has little heart to put it to modern ways of sugar-beet growing and poultry raising, as needs he must in the changed times.

The scope of Mr. Bell's new book may be seen from the fact that it contains a chapter about bees, one about cats—especially the cow-house cat named "Cow-us," and the embarrassments in which she entangled her toow amiable owners; a chapter about the gypsy fair; one about the festivities of Boxing Day. Again and again Mr. Bell takes note of workmen of the old days whose work showed that little extra flourish that made it art.

Through all this variety runs a thoughtful considering of life, an attempt to sift the real from the unreal. On an autumn walk, for instance, when the view was ragged Nora and he took great joy in a gleam of sunshine or a late flower. "Perhaps, as grazing creatures are said to do best on a 'short bite,' so gazing man is keenest fed on sparing beauty, given but signs for wonders."

The book, which is as gay as grave, is framed in a brief chronicle of "a master great cherry tree," which blossomed for the delight of the whole village, had stood king of the orchard for many years, drew all kinds of birds from far and near to feast on its fruit, sang with leaves or bare twigs in the winds of all seasons, and then fell one night in a gale with great twisting and churning up of the ground, and finally became a warmth and a fragrance upon the hearth of Silver Ley.

An "adult" selection of tales from "The Arabian Nights" has been published as No. 201 of the Modern Library. The stories have been chosen and arranged by Bennett A. Cerf and there is an introduction by Ben Ray Redman. Titles scheduled for the next few months include the "Pickwick Papers," Dos Passos's "Three Soldiers," Feuchtwangler's "Power," Du Maurier's "Peter Ibbetson," the "Divine Comedy" and Anatole France's "Penguin Island."

'A Wise Lily'

Peking Picnic. by Ann Bridge. Boston: Little, Brown. An Atlantic Monthly Press Publication. $2.50.

WHEN one who has read "Peking Picnic" is suddenly confronted with the question, "What is it about?" he may be at a loss as to the most exact answer. It is about China; it is about embassy life; it is about contrasting racial attitudes toward love; it is about Laura Leroy; it is about a picnic in a Chinese temple. Certainly that last is exact enough. It is about a picnic.

The picnickers are men and women from the Legation Quarter of Peking, mostly British, with one Frenchman, and two Americans; three Americans if one counts Mrs. Neville, American-born but married to the military attaché of the British Legation.

Little Mrs. Neville contrived the picnic, Laura Leroy was its center. The Nevilles contributed two guests from their own household, "Big Annette," a small, wiry spinster who was a famous novelist in America, and Mrs. Neville's niece, "Little Annette," a very tall, beautiful blonde maiden who never caught up with the sophisticated life into which her aunt plunged her. Laura Leroy contributed another group, her own two nieces, one lovely but silent, though capable of surprising efficiency upon occasion, the other "the sinning Kuniang," Kuniang being Chinese for well-born maiden. Other picknickers were an attractive young man from the British Embassy with a lurid reputation, a young Frenchman of somewhat similar proclivities, a perfect British major and a visiting professor from Cambridge.

Laura Leroy, the dominating character in the story, is 37, wife of a scholar attached to the British Embassy, mother of two children at school in England, and, according to her niece Lilah, "a wise lily."

The picnic is held at the Monastery of the Platform of Vows, a few miles outside Peking. There, in the fantastically beautiful surroundings of terraces, pavilions and fluted roofs, with the priests serenely going about their devotions, with civil wars and rumors of war going on outside, and companies of soldiers and former soldiers who had become bandits appearing or disappearing, the men and women of the party from the British Embassy coolly goes through the motions of that detached kind of life that legations always live. They are living in China, but are not of it. The author's portrayal of the embassy attitude and mode of living is illuminating.

At the picnic three love affairs develop. There is the stormy but sound affection growing up between Judith Milne and the young attaché, Derek. There are feeble symptoms of love between the innocent young American, "Little Annette," and the strictly utilitarian Henri of the French legation. There is the mature, semi-intellectual affair between Laura Leroy and Professor Vinstead.

While the Occidentals are working out their personal concerns at the Monastery of the Platform of Vows, and at a second temple to which six of them make a side trip, the Orientals take a hand in the game. The six at the Temple of the Oak Pool find themselves the prisoners of a body of ex-soldiers, still supplied with ammunition. In spite of the power of the British Empire and what "Big Annette" called cordial relations with Americans, the situation is not pretty for the six foreigners.

Thanks to the silent beauty, Lilah, and the opportune arrival of Laura Leroy's maid, on a little picnic of her own, the party is rescued, and that's the end of the picnic, per se. It has an aftermath in the understanding brought about between Judith and her attaché, and in the awakening of Professor Vinstead.

"Peking Picnic" is the winner among 750 manuscripts of the Atlantic Monthly prize of $10,000, offered for the most interesting and distinctive novel by any writer. The author, who writes under the pen name of Ann Bridge, is an Englishwoman who has lived several years in China.

Jane Austen's World Today

The Lady of the Manor. by Archibald Marshall. New York: Dodd, Mead. $2.50.

READING Archibald Marshall's novels always makes one feel as if Jane Austen's people had put on twentieth-century dress and were continuing with the mode of life that Jane knew. That feeling is certainly justified by Mr. Marshall's latest novel, "The Lady of the Manor."

In the course of 300 pages the author records the simple facts that the three Ockham girls and their mother were left wealthy when they thought they were poor; that the eldest girl Catharine, heiress of Mapleden Hall, was a "catch" for whom several young men angled; that she became engaged to a handsome undesirable; that she broke the engagement and married her nearest neighbor, the estimable Major Kingdon. This is all the 300 pages contain in the way of plot, but they are full of family confabs, tea parties, hunting scenes, placid meanderings about gardens and house furnishings, and who was related to whom. It is as quiet and almost as revealing as the classic chronicles of the Morlands and the Bennetts. Only Mr. Marshall is at a disadvantage, in that Miss Austen and several others since her day have done all this admirably before him. But there is always a devoted public for such narrative of English family life. The quietude of "The Lady of the Manor" may be out of key with the present time, but if one is in the right mood for it, it is refreshing.

European 'Unity'

The Making of Europe. by Christopher Dawson. New York: Macmillan. $5. London: Sheed & Ward. 15s.

IT IS a pleasure to light on a learned, serious and useful book like the one Professor Dawson has given us. It is true that much has recently been written on the early Middle Ages, but never, I think, has this important theme been treated in quite this fashion. Professor Dawson traces, rapidly but comprehensively, the story of European culture from the foundation of the Roman Empire by Julius Cæsar, through the anarchy that followed its destruction, down to the establishment of a new kind of empire, half secular, half religious, under Otto the Great.

Though Mr. Dawson speaks of the "Making of Europe," Europe has in truth never been "made." The very word "Europe" is a mere geographical expression for a projecting corner of Asia; and its nationalities have been painfully built up out of a multitude of quarreling tribes, whose main occupation was war, and who often made war on one another for the sole reason that a kind of peace had subsisted for a year or two. Let the reader imagine what would have happened in America if the 13 colonies had remained apart after the Revolution, and let him multiply the result by many hundreds; he will then have some idea of what Europe was, and to a great extent still is.

For about 500 years the Roman Empire impressed peace on about half of Europe by sheer force. But when the Empire fell, though a dim idea of unity still remained, the old anarchy returned in fact. Many of the barbarian conquerors called themselves consuls or officers of the Empire; but this did not prevent them from fighting against one another and against the emperors whose servants they professed to be.

One bond of unity still survived. The Roman Catholic Church—"the ghost of the Roman Empire sitting in the Vatican"—succeeded to a measure of the power of the Cæsars. But the Roman Catholic Church was split by innumerable schisms, and was fatally weakened by the secular power which it tried to add to the spiritual. Hence, when the Western Empire was reëstablished, the history of Europe became largely the history of desperate quarrels between emperor and Pope; now one side, now the other, gaining a victory which was worse than a defeat.

Meanwhile, slowly and imperceptibly, a new force was making itself felt. The chiefs of tribes were becoming kings, and were preparing to form nations, to bid defiance to Pope and emperor alike, and gradually to develop that spirit of nationality which is at once the strength and weakness of Europe today.

The present is rooted in the past. None can understand the problems that confront us in 1932 without knowing something of the conditions of 1000 years ago, out of which our difficulties sprang. Few better guides, for those who wish duly to understand, can easily be found than Professor Dawson.

E. E. KELLETT.

Traveling for Fun

Purely for Pleasure. by Elinor Mordaunt. London: Secker. 8s. 6d.
Three Lands on Three Wheels. by Jan and Cora Gordon. London: Harrap. 12s. 6d. New York: Morrow. $3.

MRS. MORDAUNT, as her title suggests, has written this travel book as much for her own delectation as for that of her readers, and the result is an amiable and intimate account of her wanderings in three continents, Central America, Africa and Asia. She threads a leisurely way to Spanish Honduras via Cuba, to Guatemala City, to San Salvador and Costa Rica. In San Salvador, where the President looked "like a moldy green almond," she found herself in what appeared to be a revolution but was actually only an election. She is an indefatigable traveler: Kenya, Uganda, Singapore, Malacca, Bangkok, the Angkor Vat, Ceylon—the names roll richly past, enough material for a score of travel books. But Mrs. Mordaunt's adventures arose more often than not from the novelty of being a woman traveling alone. 'What had she done with her husband?" the Spanish-Americans incessantly cried. She colors the world with her own individuality rather than allowing places and people to express themselves.

The Gordons are past masters in the art of collecting anecdote and material, and out of a tour of France, England and Ireland on a secondhand motor bicycle they have concocted an amusing book. It is a happy blend of description, humor and information and the drawings really are illustrations.

Biography of a Family

The Penns of Pennsylvania. by Arthur Pound. New York: Macmillan. $3.50.

MR. POUND has chosen to write a continuous narrative of the Penn family over more than 200 years, from the time when the first William Penn, a youth of 21, obtained the captaincy of a ship in the British Navy, and ending in 1887 when Pennsylvania Castle on Portland Isle, Dorset, was sold out of the Penn family. Since there were then left no male Penns of the name, though many in various female lines, it was a good time for the chronicle to come to a close.

The history of Admiral Penn and Penn the Quaker is inextricably involved with the history of the royal Stuarts. The Admiral's none too peaceful career was marked by rapid promotion under Cromwell followed by imprisonment in the Tower, by the honor of knighthood bestowed by the restored Charles II, by the charge of impeachment for embezzling prize goods, by acquittal marred by the persistent jealousy of such men in the Navy Office as the Earl of Sandwich and Pepys the Diarist. Especially was it marked by that timely silence of his concerning the conduct of James, Duke of York, at the naval battle of Lowestoft, and by the serious break with his son William, who insisted upon being a Quaker. The fruit of these experiences was the undying gratitude of James of York and the vast gift of land in the New World which became the refuge of the Quakers. Charles II in giving Penn the Quaker the land grant acknowledged "the memory and merits of Sir William Penn in divers services, and particularly his conduct, courage and discretion to our dearest brother, James, Duke of York, in that signal battle and victory fought and obtained against the Dutch . . . 1665."

The career of Penn the Quaker was even more checkered than that of his father. He founded a great and prosperous colony in America and devised liberal laws for its government, but differences with the settlers and the wiles of a rascally steward brought Penn to a debtor's prison from which he emerged burdened with years and cares, to sink into a twilight of the reason during which his second wife, Hannah, managed his affairs and mothered her "poor Dearest."

It was Hannah Penn who brought the Penn estate out of its tangle so that Penn's children were rich in their later years. The chapter devoted to her is a valuable addition to the knowledge of the general public, which has little information about what happened to Pennsylvania immediately after Penn's own time. Penn's eldest son, correctly known as William the Waster, disputed his father's will, but his stepmother succeeded in proving the rights of her sons in the province. Except for bequests to children of the first marriage, the three "young proprietors," John, Thomas and Richard, owned all of the great unsold area of Pennsylvania. The elder branch sold out their interests to the younger and Thomas Penn came over to manage their affairs. He did not give himself to the province as his father had done. He was never great, but was capable and lived up to his lights. He married a lady of title, dressed handsomely, and like the rest of the family gradually drifted away from Quakerism.

Mr. Pound deals briefly but sufficiently with later Penns—"Governor John," who lived through the Revolution; John Penn of Stoke, who built Pennsylvania Castle; Granville Penn, the memorialist; William Penn, a tragic and brilliant figure who wrote under the name of "The Rajah of Vaneplysia" and was a boon companion of George IV. There are also Irish Penns and American Penns.

Mr. Pound has massed the great amount of material, which he says he has drawn mainly from secondary sources, in an orderly fashion, and has written a clear and vigorous narrative.

English Fishermen

Three Fevers. by Leo Walmsley. New York: Knopf. $2.50.

THE impressive facts about "Three Fevers" are that it is fresh and that it is real. This story of fishermen in a little northeast coast of English village is like a mirror that reflects the life of the people so clearly that the reader has no need of any other interpreter than his own eyes. He becomes one with the author, an unnamed participant in the daily occupation of the Three Lunns of Bramblewick Village. By doing this he becomes a minor member of a company of adventurers, with this difference, that he is the only one who ever stops to think about the adventure. The rest of them are simply earning their living.

It is a zestful way of living. The Lunns and their rivals, the Fosdycks, fish not only because it is the way of their people, but because they prefer that way to any other. It has never entered their heads to stay on land, and as for going to sea, they have tried that successfully and given it up to return to the amphibious life of a fisherman.

"Three Fevers," based on the author's desire to tell how the north coast fishermen do their work, is at bottom more exposition than story. It becomes a good story because it is peopled with interesting characters who are engaged in a real struggle. That struggle is two-fold. First, it is the inevitable trial of a fisherman's skill and endurance against the capricious might of the sea; second, it is a more or less friendly contest between two rival fishing families, the Lunns and the Fosdycks.

Both Fosdycks and Lunns had lived from time immemorial on the verge of the North Sea. They were all descendants of ancient Scandinavian invaders, had kept unmixed the blond coloring of their far-off ancestors and spoke a long-voweled coast dialect that was rich in Scandinavian vocabulary and idiom.

The action of the story depends on the development and subsidence of "three fevers" for three kinds of fishing—for cod, for lobster and for salmon. It was characteristic of the Lunns that before cod fishing waned they were eagerly turning to lobster, and from that to salmon.

It has not been Mr. Walmsley's purpose to describe a fisherman's life in the familiar terms of "Riders to the Sea." The sea is insecure and takes its toll, but the men are capable and experienced. They are fishermen of this present day, using, some of them, modern slang and motor engines.

Out of small things and great, lobster pots and sudden storms, veracious characters and crisp, salty speech, Mr. Walmsley has constructed an unusual story of the sea.

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NORTHWESTERN RATED HIGHLY

Wildcat Eleven Expected to Be as Good as Last Year

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

EVANSTON, Ill., Oct. 8—Northwestern University is making another bid for the Big Ten championship in football. Coach R. E. Hanley hedges his expectations by emphasizing the hole in the line made by graduations, and the extreme difficulty of the schedule; nevertheless he is forced to admit that he has a number of veterans of proven all-star class, and many sophomores who show promise of development.

Taken as a whole, the team should be as good as last year, when the Wildcats had the Conference title won clearly, and then were forced into a post-season charity game and defeated, thereby going into a three-way tie for the crown. Coach Hanley's first team will be hard to beat, and for most of the positions he has plenty of reserve power.

Seven Regulars Return

Seven regulars have returned from the 1931 team. They are Capt. Ernest J. Rentner '33, halfback; Oliver M. Olson '34, fullback; George D. Potter '34, quarterback; Richard J. Fencl '33 and Edgar Manske '34, ends; George E. Dilley '33, guard, and Harold G. Weldin '33, center.

Captain Rentner, in his third year of play, is expected to reach new heights of achievement in breaking through for long gains, pass-throwing and receiving, blocking and defense. Rentner is one of the best all-around stars Northwestern has ever had. The other halfback post may be filled by John J. Sullivan '34, a nimble 160-pounder, who attracted a lot of attention toward the end of last season by his speed, and by his brilliant defense against forward passes. W. S. Lehnhardt '33 may be promoted from the second team. There are three most promising sophomore halfbacks, F. A. Lind Jr. '35, an elusive ball carrier, H. W. Leeper '35, and W. A. Stanul '35, who may be good blockers.

Under the Warner system, taught by Hanley, the fullback must be able to hit with power, not only straight ahead, but slash to either side like a halfback. In Olson, the Wildcats have an experienced fullback. He is most noted for his long and accurate punting; but he is also a powerful plunger, runner and passer. Rentner may be used when Olson is not available, or Roy Auguston '34, substitute last year, may get a chance. E. F. Dubsky '33, from the second team, and J. C. Bennett '35, may get a chance to play.

Versatile Ends

Northwestern has a versatile pair of ends in Fencl and Manske, who are smart on defense, good blockers and splendid pass catchers. A. M. Jens '34 and J. J. Jendrich '32 are possible reserves, and five sophomores; J. J. Buechel '35, L. H. Fisher '35, H. I. Friedman '35, T. M. McGovern '35 and Louis Struebing Jr. '35, are getting attention.

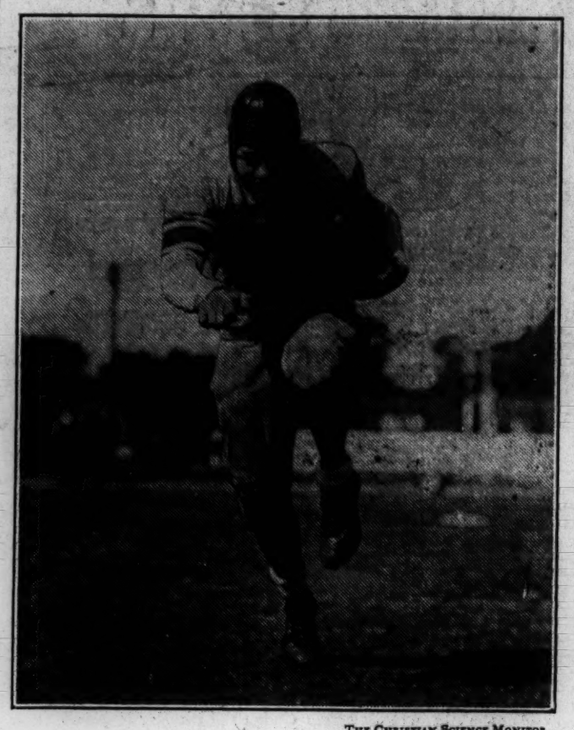
The outlook at tackle was brightened by the return of R. J. Gonya '33, a leading tackle in the 1930 campaign, who dropped out of college for a year. He weighs 190 and his six-feet-two height gives him a wide range. William Riley '34, more seasoned this year, is expected to fill the shoes of his brother, who won all-star recognition in two campaigns. M. F. Froberg '34 may get more chance to play.

Among the sophomore tackles Kenneth Zuver '35 shows the most promise. He is a six-footer and weighs 191 pounds. Others are Kenneth Stansfield '35, and the second team candidates, J. S. Heuss '34 and Andrew L. Valentine '34.

At guard Dilley, a short 174-pounder, may again be a regular. Clifton Kinder '34, a substitute, and E. A. Anderson '34 and J. E. LeRocque '34, from the second team, may develop. Two promising sophomore guards are J. A. Gottschalk '35 and E. J. Whalen '35, both sturdy of build and aggressive. Other sophomore aspirants are Albert Manasin '35 and M. A. Marks '35.

Center seems to be well fortified with Weldin backed up by Paul MacDonald '33. The latter is bigger and capable, but Weldin is aggressive and efficient. Larry Hamilton '35, sophomore, a 6ft. 3in. 190-pounder, may get into a few games.

Veteran Wildcat Leader



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

CAPT. ERNEST J. RENTNER '33
Northwestern Varsity Football Team.

Edith Quier Faces Mrs. Vare in Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8—The results of the quarterfinal and semi-final-round matches yesterday in the Berthellyn Cup golf tournament for women placed two former champions in the final, Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. of Overbrook and the Philadelphia Country Club and Edith A. Quier of Reading and the Berkshire Country Club. Mrs. Vare has won the cup twice, 1921 and 1926, and Miss Quier took the prize in 1925.

Mrs. Vare, the former Glenna Collett of Providence, R. I., playing through two matches yesterday because of a heavy rain on Thursday, defeated Mrs. Leo G. Federman of the Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, L. I., 4 and 3, in the round of eight, and then scored another 4-and-3 victory over Fritzi Stifel of the Wheeling (W. Va.) Country Club, while Miss Quier trounced the defending champion, Jane Brooks of the Rockland Country Club, Sparkill, N. Y., 5 and 4, and followed this up with a 1-up victory over Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd of The Merion Cricket Club, who has won this cup tournament three times.

Two players yesterday lost their matches after being 2 up and 5 to go. In the morning Frances Williams of Allentown and the Lehigh Country Club, tournament medalist, held that lead over Mrs. Hurd, but the Philadelphia district player won by 2 up. Strangley enough Mrs. Hurd in the semifinal round was 2 up on Miss Quier with five holes to play. Miss Quier won the eighteenth for victory. The summary:

BERTHELLYN CUP GOLF TOURNAMENT

Quarterfinal Round

Mrs. Dorothy Campbell Hurd, The Merion Cricket Club, defeated Frances Williams, Lehigh Country Club, Allentown, 2 up.

Edith A. Quier, Berkshire Country Club, Reading, Penna., defeated Jane Brooks, Rockland Country Club, Sparkill, N. Y., 5 and 4.

Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr., Philadelphia Country Club, defeated Mrs. Leo G. Federman, Glen Oaks Golf and Country Club, Great Neck, L. I., 4 and 3.

Fritzi Stifel, Wheeling (W. Va.) Country Club, defeated Mrs. E. H. Fitler, Gulph Mills Golf Club, Philadelphia, 6 and 4.

SEMIFINAL ROUND

Miss Quier defeated Mrs. Hurd, 1 up.
Mrs. Vare defeated Miss Stifel, 4 and 3.

KLEIN VS. KOZAK

GARDEN CITY, N. Y., Oct. 8 (AP)—Willie Klein, the medalist, and Walter Kozak, a former title holder, reached the final round of the Metropolitan Professional Golfers' Association championship yesterday at the Old Westbury Golf Club. Kozak holds the favored position for the 36-hole final because he eliminated Paul Runyan, the 1931 title holder, by a 2 and 1 margin in yesterday's semifinal. Klein won out over Henry Ciuci on the final green, 1 up. In the quarterfinal matches, Kozak defeated the veteran Charley Mayo, 5 and 4; Klein eliminated Joe Turnesa, the last survivor of the numerous family, 3 and 2; Runyan defeated Walter Scheiber, 4 and 3, and Ciuci defeated Albert McDonald, 1 up in 19 holes.

MacPherson, Hall In Singles Final

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 8—Arthur MacPherson of New York and J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., reached the final round in the men's singles of the Hot Springs fall tennis tournament yesterday.

Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., and Virginia B. Rice of Boston won their semifinal-round singles matches yesterday, while play progressed in the women's and men's doubles as well as mixed doubles.

MacPherson, member of the West Side Tennis Club of Forest Hills, L. I., scored a three-set victory over Cedric A. Major, another New Yorker, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1. The other finalist, Hall, won a 6—1, 6—2 decision over William J. Clothier of Philadelphia.

Miss Ridley, who has been touring the States since early summer, won from Abbie Sard of Washington, 6—1, 6—3, while Miss Rice of the Longwood Cricket Club was forced to three sets by Mrs. William V. Hester of Glen Cove, L. I., 6—2, 1—6, 6—4. The summary:

HOT SPRINGS FALL TENNIS TOURNAMENT

MEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Arthur MacPherson, New York, defeated Cedric A. Major, New York, 6—3, 1—6, 6—1.
J. Gilbert Hall, South Orange, N. J., defeated William J. Clothier, Philadelphia, 6—1, 6—2.

WOMEN'S SINGLES—Semifinal Round

Joan C. Ridley, Ipswich, Eng., defeated Abbie Sard, Washington, 6—1, 6—3.
Virginia B. Rice, Boston, defeated Mrs. William V. Hester, Glen Cove, L. I., 6—2, 1—6, 6—4.

MEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Hall and MacPherson defeated Major and Valentine B. Havens, 6—3, 6—1.
Clothier and Rowland Evans defeated Richard Seabury and Jack Stockton, 6—1, 7—5.

WOMEN'S DOUBLES—Semifinal Round

Mrs. Hester and Frida Scharman defeated Miss Ridley and Mary Carruthers, 6—4, 6—3.
Miss Rice and Miss Sard defeated Ellen Bates and Mrs. John T. Pirie, 6—2, 6—0.

MIXED DOUBLES—Third Round

Miss Rice and Hill defeated Miss Carruthers and Major, 6—0, 6—3.
Mrs. Hester and MacPherson defeated Lucy B. Brainerd and Harvey Y. Lake, 6—3, 6—2.

Semifinal Round

Miss Ridley and Seabury defeated Mr. and Mrs. Clothier, 6—3, 7—5.

Football to Carry Athletic Expenses

The financial benefits from intercollegiate football at Harvard were evidenced in an interview with William J. Bingham, director of athletics at the Cambridge university, as printed in The Harvard Crimson yesterday. The Crimson interview was brought about by recent misunderstandings on the part of a few members of the student body regarding the policy and budget of the Harvard Athletic Association.

According to Mr. Bingham football will furnish about $775,000 of the expected total of $925,500. "Out of this $775,000 obtained from football receipts," said Mr. Bingham, "only $330,991 will be spent altogether on football, and $217,450 of that sum go as guarantees to visiting teams. This leaves about $113,000 to cover all the university football costs, some of the major items of which are as follows: expense of games, $27,000; outfitting, $8300; equipment, $5500; doctors, $4000; rubbing, $3000; services and wages, $8500; coaching, $25,000; travel, $7000; and a host of other smaller expenses. The total planned expenditure for all sports in the coming year is $88o,193."

Further information in the Crimson as from Mr. Bingham states that only four coaches receive more than $5000 a year and that a total of only $111,800 is used for salaries of 62 coaches, allowing for duplication in sports, so that the average would come to about $1803. No cut has been planned in the salaries of any coaches and he is quoted as saying that Yale not only pays her coaches more than Harvard, but expends more on practically every sport than does the H. A. A. Mr. Bingham said none of the coaches receive a salary as high as a full professor.

WOOD REGAINS GOLF TITLE

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

HOPEWELL, N. J., Oct. 8—Craig Wood, Hollywood Golf Club professional of Deal, recaptured the New Jersey Professional Golfers' Association championship yesterday by defeating Bill Glancey of Trenton, 9 and 8, in the 36-hole final at the Hopewell Valley Golf Club. Wood won the title in 1930.

McNAMARA AND CROSSLEY LEAD

TORONTO, Oct. 8 (AP)—Reggie McNamara and Al Crossley still led Toronto's six-day bicycle race by two laps at 10 p. m. last night, 25 hours from the finish. The leaders had covered 2052 miles 5 laps at that hour, with Von Slambrouck and Fielding two laps behind and Lepage and Stubecke another lap behind.

COLLEGE CROSS-COUNTRY

Harvard 17, Holy Cross 38.

LIGHT SQUAD AT NEBRASKA

Coach D. X. Bible Must Depend on Speed for Strong Eleven

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LINCOLN, Neb., Oct. 8—Facing the Big Six championship campaign with one of its lightest squads in many seasons, University of Nebraska has hopes of building a representative team. Though light, the team will be much speedier than the usual Scarlet and Cream combination, according to Coach D. X. Bible.

Coach Bible will depend upon speed, skill and diversified play. Emphasis is being placed upon forward passing and there will be a combination of both power and speed in the backfield. One set of backfield men will be heavier than last year and the other light, but very fast.

With 60 men out for early practice, Coach Bible weeded them down to 34 for the varsity squad. The squad does not want for veteran candidates as there are 13 major-lettermen and 10 others with at least one year's experience. Last year his team was composed mainly of sophomores. This year, mainly of juniors.

Must Develop Quarterback

Probably the biggest problem Coach Bible has is developing a quarterback. There has been a lack of an experienced quarterback ever since Coach Bible has been here and H. B. Bauer '34, star passer and quarterback of last year, is ineligible.

Kicking is expected to be better than last season, but, as to passing, Coach Bible is uncertain, with Bauer missing. It should be better, he stated, in one respect, faster ends. Coach Bible added speed to the ends by transferring J. W. Roby '34, S. M. Hokuf '33 and Lee Penney '34, backfield lettermen to the wing positions. He also has R. L. Joy '34, B. N. Kilbourne '34, last year's ends and lettermen, L. E. Copple '34 and N. B. Scott '34, playing his first year, at the end positions.

The line is not bothering Coach Bible in the least, but a number of transfers have been made. If these come through as well as expected, Coach Bible said, the Scarlet and Cream should have a splendid line.

Heavy and Light Backfield

Outstanding in the backfield are B. E. Masterson '34, G. H. Sauer '34, J. T. Miller '34 and H. C. Boswell '34, all lettermen excepting Miller. This is Coach Bible's heavier lineup, with Miller at quarter. For a speedier combination Coach Bible has C. H. Staab '34, T. H. Fahrnbruch '33, R. S. Eldridge '35, C. C. Mathis '33, F. R. Murray '35, G. H. Skewes '35 and R. R. Parsons '35. Mathis is the only letterman in this group. Mathis and Staab are being used at quarter, and also Masterson in certain combinations.

At center L. S. Ely '33, letterman and veteran, F. O. Meier '35, G. R. Jones '34 are outstanding, with Ely showing up best. Outstanding guards are C. R. Bishop '34 and W. H. DeBus '34, lettermen, and C. P. Campbell '33, E. R. Hubka '33, E. L. Uptegrove '34, D. B. Hulbert '33, and N. E. Mehring '35 are making a good showing.

The tackle positions are well taken care of with G. J. O'Brien '34, C. L. Hulbert '33, lettermen, favored for the regular string with W. W. Pflum '35 and Ulyssess Schlueter '33 having the next call. Others showing up well are W. E. Scoggan '34 and W. M. Drier '35.

College Football Results

Amarillo 13, Bacone 0.
Arizona 12, New Mexico Aggies 7.
Baker 3, Emporia 0.
Baldwin-Wallace 0, John Carroll 0.
Baylor 18, Loyala (South) 0.
Central 14, Missouri (B) 0.
Cen. Okla. Teach. 15, Northwestern T. 0.
Colorado Teach. 19, Western State 7.
Davidson 40, Wofford 6.
Davis Elkins 7, New River 6.
Dayton 21, U. S. Marines 14.
Denver 15, Colorado C. 6.
Detroit 7, Wash. and Jefferson 0.
Georgetown C. 7, E. Ky Teach. 6.
Geneva 33, Thiel 0.
Hamline 13, Augsburg 8.
Hope 6, Albion 6.
Jefferson 39, Weatherford 6.
Kansas State 52, Kansas Wesleyan 6.
Lebanon Valley 6, Muhlenberg 0.
Louisiana State 80, Spring Hill 6.
Mankato Teach. 25, Augustana 13.
McKendree 21, Chillicothe 2.
Miss. Teach. 12, S. W. Louisiana 7.
Muskingum 6, Mt. Union 0.
North Dakota 27, St. Thomas 0.
Oglethorpe 7, Xavier 0.
Oklahoma City 39, Nebraska Wes. 13.
Oklahoma A. & M. 27, Drake 7.
Oklahoma M. C. 19, Oklahoma A. E. 0.
Omaha 12, Kearney Teach. 0.
Ottawa 38, William Jewell 14.
Pitt Teachers 7, Southwestern 7.
Ripon 0, Millikin 0.
Rockland 20, Missouri Valley 13.
Simpson 20, Central 6.
Southeastern T. 20, Northeastern T. 6.
Southwestern Teach. 13, Murray A. 0.
St. Ambrose 20, Dubuque 0.
St. Edwards 0, Simmons 0.
St. Louis 20, Wyoming 6.
Temple 14, West Virginia 13.
Texas Tech 64, Austin 0.
Tulsa 20, Washburn 0.
Western S. T. 0, De Paul 0.
Whitman 12, Albany 0.
Wichita 26, Phillips 0.
Winona 34, Eau Claire Teach. 6.
Wittenberg 12, Denison 0.

DENNENY TO COACH

OTTAWA, Oct. 8 (AP)—An announcement by the Ottawa Hockey Association of the appointment of a manager today set at rest any doubt that the capital would be represented by a team in the National Hockey League this season. Cy Denneny, former Senator wingman, was named both manager and coach. The announcement said there would be a "substantial reduction" in ticket prices. Ottawa did not have a team in the league last year, withdrawing because of lack of financial support.

PUBLIC LINKS PLAY AUG. 1-5

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—The United States Golf Association yesterday announced that Aug. 1 to 5, 1933, had been selected as the dates for the next public links golf championship, which will be played at the Eastmoreland Golf Course, Portland, Ore.

Stark's 70 Leads In St. Louis Open Golf

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 8 (AP)—George Stark of Indianapolis led the field in the first round of the St. Louis $2500 open golf tournament, with a 70, one under par.

Stark, who arrived so late he did not have time to change into his golf clothes, jumped from his automobile, rushed onto the course which he had never seen before and in the face of a brisk wind which played havoc with the efforts of many of the stars, broke par by one stroke.

Tommy Armour, favorite for the tournament, failed by a stroke to tie Stark. Armour three-putted the eighteenth green for a 71. He was 35 feet from the pin with his second and his third left him a 12-footer which he failed to sink.

Walter C. Hagen, after going out in 36, a stroke over par, took a 7 on No. 10 hole on which 3 is par, and wound up with a 75.

Jack Keywood, Rushville, Ill., Massey Miller, Indianapolis, and Frank Walsh, Chicago, were grouped behind Stark with 71's, while Frank Moore, St. Louis professional, was next with 72. Horton Smith, Chicago, shot a 73.

Abe G. Espinosa, Chicago, Larry Moller, Clarence Norsworthy, professionals, and Lester Slattery, amateur, all of St. Louis, and Alfred Elliott of Mexico, Mo., all had 74's.

Canadians Await Details of Pacts

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Oct. 8—Full details of the agreements made at the recent Imperial Economic Conference will be made known in the House of Commons next Wednesday afternoon, and the tariff changes incident to these agreements will come into effect on the following day.

This information, which has been eagerly awaited by business and agricultural interests throughout the Dominion, was announced in Parliament yesterday by the Prime Minister, Mr. R. B. Bennett. The United Kingdom agreement alone necessitates some 200 tariff changes, giving British manufacturers wider preferences in the Canadian market, said Mr. Bennett. What the other agreements, with South Africa, Southern Rhodesia and the Irish Free State, will entail has not been divulged.

Mr. Bennett advised the members that debate during the fall session would be confined as far as possible to these agreements, and the railway transportation report. There is indication, however, that the opposition benches, Liberal, Farmer and Labor, will seize the opportunity provided by the debate on the address in reply to the speech from the throne to criticize the Government on its handling of economic and unemployment conditions.

CRONIN PICKED TO MANAGE SENATORS

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—Joseph Cronin, youthful star shortstop, today was named manager of the Washington American League Baseball Club to succeed Walter P. Johnson. Clark Griffith, owner of the club, said Cronin had been given a one-year contract. In naming the young shortstop leader of the Senators, Griffith followed the precedent set several years ago in naming Stanley "Bucky" Harris, young second baseman, as manager. Harris led Washington to its only world championship.

Cronin came to the Senators in 1928 and became a regular that season. Once a fixture in the lineup he became one of the best infielders in the game, hitting well over .300 and fielding brilliantly. Only 26, he will be the youngest manager in the major leagues. The release of Walter Johnson, manager of the Senators since 1929, was announced this week by Griffith.

ADVERTISERS ELECT WIGHT

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—Mr. Elliot L. Wight of Springfield, Mass., was elected president of the Direct Mail Advertising Association yesterday at the conclusion of its fifteenth annual convention. Mr. C. S. Watson of New Toronto, Can., and Mr. C. A. Bethge of Chicago were re-elected vice-presidents and Mr. Frank L. Pierce of Detroit was renamed secretary-treasurer.

DR. ALEKHINE LEADS

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 8 (AP)—Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of France, Capt. J. J. Araiza, Capt. J. Vazquez and M. Acevodo of Mexico were victorious in the second round of the international chess masters tournament after a session of five hours this morning. The summaries: First board—Dr. Alekhine defeated E. Gonalez, Mexico. Second board—Capt. J. Vazquez defeated J. Medina, Mexico. Third board—Isaac Kashdan, United States, adjourned with Dr. A. Asiain, Mexico. Fourth board—J. Brunner, Mexico, lost to Capt. J. J. Araiza. Fifth board—M. Acevedo defeated Col. M. Soto Larrea, Mexico. The leading scores: Dr. Alekhine, 2 to 0; Kashdan, 1 to 0; Colonel Larrea, Captain Vazquez, Dr. Asiain, Captain Araiza, each 1 to 1.

McGOWAN TO MANAGE BALTIMORE

BALTIMORE, Oct. 8 (AP)—Charles H. Knapp, president of the Baltimore Orioles, announced today that Frank McGowan, centerfielder of the International League club for the last three years, had been signed as manager. He succeeds Fritz Maisel, whose contract was not renewed at the end of the present season. McGowan, whose home is in Branford, Conn., broke into professional baseball in 1920 with the New Haven club. He played successively with the Newark club of the International League, Philadelphia Americans, Milwaukee club in the American Association, Kansas City in the same league, and St. Louis Browns.

COLLEGE SOCCER RESULTS

Harvard 2, Amherst 0.
Swarthmore 2, F. & M. 1.
Syracuse 6, Dartmouth 0.

EDUCATIONAL

American Student as Man of World Interest

By ARTHUR A. YOUNG
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
New York

INTERNATIONALLY speaking, the American college student is fast becoming of age. For the majority of American colleges today provide opportunity for the students' serious exploration into international affairs and international culture. Men and women busy in world problems consider this a distinctly welcome trend. It, perhaps, marks the American college student's emergence as a man of world interest.

The steady growth of interracial "institutes" in the colleges is evidence of what is going on. Moreover, conventions of international character, with members from all parts of the earth, are increasingly held on the American campus.

Mount Holyoke, for example, was host last fall to 55 selected college students from different European countries at the first conference of the International Student Service on American shores. Michigan welcomed the delegation of the British Universities League of Nations Society at its first conference in the United States, when they conferred with American classmates on such subjects as the Pact of Paris, disarmament, international regional organization, Pan American Union.

Rotary International held its last district conference at Ann Arbor, Mich., where the participation of the large foreign student delegation there lent a unique practical flavor to the proceedings.

Of course, foreign students have long contributed to the campus an international interest. Where this interest was formerly personal, it is now detached. Today the campus approach to things foreign tends to be impartial, student-like. The undergraduate has discovered that international questions are complex, and that facts must precede opinion. That is the road to international understanding and friendship.

Serious Appeal

This trend is well reflected in the winning prevalence of the institute movement among the colleges. The institute, as presented in that pioneer body at Williamstown, aims to study and present facts, and not to solve problems. Thus institutes, organized in a search for truth, appeal to the serious-minded college man.

Two kinds of campus institutes are now evidenced: First, those which originate with experts and are of high educational content. Second, those which originate with students and are managed and directed among them as a forum for interracial contact and fellowship.

Of the first, the recent summer institute of Far Eastern Affairs, held at Cambridge, Mass., under the auspices of Harvard-Yenching Institute, is the latest example. Here substantial orientation courses by well-known invited authorities were given as the only true foundation to build up real understanding and knowledge of other races. Fees were charged and college credit was available.

The American Friends Service Committee has projected similar international institutes at Northwestern University, Wellesley College and Haverford College. The third Haverford Institute of International Relations, held for 10 days last June, had among its lecturers James McDonald, Dr. W. E. Burghardt Dubois, Yusuke Tsurumi, Sidney B. Fay, Norman Thomas, and others.

The Institute of Public Affairs at the University of Virginia has become well-known for its brilliant array of public men who lecture annually under its auspices. Such institutes have been of sound value to public and private school teachers, ministers, field and local peace workers, and others interested in promoting world peace.

The success of the movement among colleges has been due, in no small way, to Chester D. Pugsley, a banker who believes in the institute idea and has founded many. A list of institutes born under his patronage indicates the present growth of the idea as an extracurricular activity on the campus.

They include: The Institute of Far Eastern Affairs at the American University, Institute on Colonial Policy at Syracuse University, Institute on Pan-American Affairs at Jacksonville, Ill., Institute on European Affairs at Williamsburg, Va., Institute on Polity at Richmond, Ind., Foreign Students' Institute under the auspices of the Institute of International Education.

Two Good Examples

While institutes, initiated and directed by college students, are more numerous, their continuing existence depends on campus and cosmopolitan club leadership. However, two long-lived student institutes, both initiated by students from the Orient, must be mentioned for their valued contributions in creating attitudes of international good will and understanding in their schools and communities.

Since 1926 a Student Institute of Pacific Relations has been meeting for four days each winter in northern California—to study and discuss economic, racial, cultural and political problems with which the countries of the Pacific are today faced. Modeled after the elder Institute of Pacific Relations, it limits membership to 100 students from the various universities and colleges of the San Francisco Bay region. At the 1931 institute, representatives of all the major countries bordering the Pacific, with the exception of Australia and New Zealand, attended.

Among the topics discussed were: "Problems of Manchuria," where an attempt was made to understand the economic and political forces at work rather than to consider possible solutions; "Pacific Coast Immigration Problems," from the basis of first outlining and understanding actual conditions and movements responsible for California's policy toward Orientals; "Indian Home Rule."

The institute is considered valuable because it stresses at all times the need for a sound basis of factual information and meets in a spirit of friendliness and of intelligent endeavor to understand the point of view of other nations and peoples.

At the University of Chicago, there is a unique student clinic for the examination of racial attitudes and cultural viewpoints. It was founded by Oriental students at Racine, Wis., in 1925, and is now known as "The Institute of Oriental Students for the Study of Human Relations." Its object is "to provide an opportunity for the study of human relations and the interchange of points of view between Oriental and Occidental students."

The westerner is apt to lump together all Chinese, Japanese, Indians and Filipinos in one class and label them as Oriental. Then he seeks a common denominator and labels that as the Oriental viewpoint. This Chicago clinic disproves that. It shows a Chinese viewpoint, a Japanese, a Filipino; but no clearly defined Oriental viewpoint.

Again, the average Japanese student is probably as ignorant of the views of the Filipino as is the American student. Hence it is important for the various Oriental races to understand one another. It is practically impossible in the Oriental homelands, but in America an opportunity such as the clinic presents enables Chinese and Japanese students to study one another's views and so come to understand.

Meet at Headquarters

The management of the institute is in the hands of students. Each nationality has two members on the executive committee. Thrice yearly large groups of Oriental students from Midwest colleges meet at Brent House—headquarters. At Easter and Christmas they gather by invitation. In September they hold an annual week's conference—where the emphasis is placed on fostering a deep appreciation of each nation's cultural background.

The institute's data papers are carefully prepared, and are later published. The last issue included studies by Dr. Lin Ho on "New Philosophic Thought of China," "Trend of Democracy in Japan," by Dr. Harold S. Quigley, "Development of Social Idealism in Modern Japan," by Dr. Raymond Oshimo.

Adventures in international understanding on the American campus have become so well organized and have been productive of such good results that many university administrations give official recognition.

The "International Friendship Week," begun last fall at Ohio Wesleyan University under the auspices of the administration and other bodies, point the new tenor.

For one entire week flags of all nations were unfurled on the college campus and in the chapel, and a large map of the two hemispheres with the principal points electrically lighted and drawing attention to significant world events were displayed in the main corridor.

Subjects discussed at the conferences include political aspects of international friendship, significance of foreign art and music in international friendship, what the college can do to promote world peace.

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Gene E. Levant,
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BY-PLAYS

A WELL-DESERVED TRIBUTE

TODAY promises to be one that will long be remembered by Amos Alonzo Stagg, the members of his Chicago varsity football team and all those who gather in the big Yale Bowl at New Haven to pay tribute to one of the greatest and most sportsmanlike athletes and coaches ever to come out of any university in the United States. When Yale sent her varsity football team to Chicago last fall to pay tribute to Professor Stagg, who had been coaching University of Chicago teams for some 40 years, she showed how much she honored her former athlete; but that promises to be as nothing compared with the welcome he is due to receive this afternoon on his return to his alma mater—and well does he deserve all the honors that may be showered upon him.

As an athlete on the football gridiron and baseball diamond, "Lon" Stagg must be rated as among the best of his time, especially as regards baseball. Following his graduation he went to the Springfield Y. M. C. A. Training School, where he also took part in athletics, coached, captained and played on an eleven known as Stagg's team, which met Harvard twice on Jarvis Field in 1891. Soon after this he followed Horace Greeley's advice and went West, taking up his new duties at University of Chicago, where he started, coached and even played on Chicago varsity football teams. Since then he has been head coach of the Maroon football teams, and, while he has not always met with success as measured in victories, he has turned out some splendid elevens. Not only has he been a successful coach, but he stands out as one of the highest types of sportsmen, a great credit to his alma mater and the University of Chicago, and most worthy of being called the "Grand Old Man."

THE BASEBALL FUTURE OF BABE RUTH

One of the questions which is going to receive its full share of attention this winter regards the future of Babe Ruth. Great player that he is and has been, it is generally realized that it will not be long before he will have to give up active playing. There is one thing certain, however, and that is that he should not retire from the playing end of the game until he is unable to hold his own in major-league circles. It has been reported that he is to be given a chance to manage the Boston Red Sox and have a financial interest in the club, which would indeed be a fine thing, as it was with the Red Sox that he first broke into major-league baseball; but it would be too bad for him to give up playing before he has shown more indications of not being able to keep up with the pace than he showed in the past World Series. Baseball owes much to Babe Ruth, and it is to be hoped that it will see that he has an opportunity to play as long as he can do justice to the game, and, when the time comes for him to retire, he be given a chance to show what he can do as part owner or manager of some major-league team.

Facts About Major League Ball Players—No. 101

MARK ANTHONY KOENIG
Chicago Cubs, National League

Born in San Francisco, Calif., July 19, 1904. Six feet in height and weighs about 180 pounds. A right-handed thrower, but bats from either side of the plate. First played organized baseball with the Moose Jaw club of the Western Canada League in 1921. Spent part of same year with St. Paul of American Association. With Jamestown in Dakota League in 1922 and Des Moines of Western League the following year. Went back to St. Paul in 1924 and was there in 1925 when the Yankees purchased him. Detroit let him go to the Pacific Coast League earlier this season. Chicago brought him back to fill a gap at shortstop. His major league record:

	Position	Games	Bat. Avg.
1925—New York, American League	SS	28	.265
1926—New York, American League	SS	147	.271
1927—New York, American League	SS	123	.285
1928—New York, American League	SS	132	319
1929—New York, American League	SS-3b	118	.292
1930—New York-Detroit, American League	SS-P	97	.238
1931—Detroit, American League	SS-3b-P	106	.353

EDUCATIONAL

Mothers of Music Beginners

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Indianapolis, Ind.

A TRAINING class for mothers of music beginners has been found by Mrs. Nellie Strain Jackson, a piano instructor in Indianapolis, to aid the children in their progress. Through the class she acquaints the mothers with the plan underlying modern methods of piano instruction, and shows them how through complete understanding they may walk with their children mentally during the course of a musical education.

"You and I," she tells the mothers, "must have the coöperation of the children if we expect to accomplish anything. If your child has been taught obedience early in life, then coöperation is a natural outgrowth. Through coöperation a background of understanding is built which will make possible appeals to him through reasoning."

Mrs. Jackson teaches piano by the class method, but the fundamentals of helpfulness which she discusses with the mothers are equally applicable to those taking private instruction.

Mrs. Jackson has a completely equipped classroom in Indiana's largest music store. There are four pianos in the room for ensemble playing and a dozen portable silent keyboards. Children of school age may come for an hour's lesson each week in a class of not more than 10, for only 25 cents; high school pupils for 35 cents. All through this past year when money for necessities has not been plentiful, 140 boys and girls have been coming regularly for their piano lessons.

Singing as Foundation

According to the class presentation method as it was first worked out in the public schools about 18 years ago, the singing experience of a child is the foundation for his training in piano playing. So Mrs. Jackson starts her beginners off with songs, gay little nursery favorites that develop a sense of rhythm. With older children the folk songs are desirable. Almost at once the child feels the swing of the music and is soon singing.

Soon he is making finger movements to accompany his singing, and working it out like a fascinating game on his silent keyboard. It is then with a sense of achievement that he goes to the piano and shows his ability to think in terms of piano tones, with his ears, eyes and fingers coördinating. He counts at first, not for time, but for coördination.

The Mothers Learn Also

Mrs. Jackson takes the mothers through these actual first steps that their children do and makes it clear that much of the drudgery that was once thought necessary has been eliminated or turned into something delightful. No formal instruction is given to children under 9. They come to Mrs. Jackson as young as 5, and they learn to play without much difficulty, but that is because nobody takes it too seriously. The child thinks it is fun to make the piano imitate a bird's trill, or a clock's tick-tock, or a little story about some children.

"Music must be dramatized to stimulate the interest of the child," says Mrs. Jackson. "Perhaps the biggest point is to have the music sound well, so that the child is encouraged. That is the reason he is taught almost at once to play chords. Instead of being given scales, he spends his time on little pieces full of harmony and beautiful melody. Neither is he kept practicing one selection until he is letter-perfect. That way boredom lies. Five or six songs are learned correctly in their simplest form, and then we go back over them and enrich them with trills and chords."

How They Can Help

Mothers are told that they can shorten the foundation period considerably in several ways. One is by encouraging the children to do their own thinking while they are practicing. Practicing should not be considered too seriously, as a task, but as a means of holding their own in their class work. Since a child's attention is of short duration, and he has yet to learn endurance, 15 minutes four times a day are preferable to one long period. Gradually a few minutes can be added until the child can remain at the piano half an hour without losing interest.

The mothers, too, help their children by allowing them to correct their own mistakes, instead of sitting down at the piano and showing them how it should be done. That is, the difficult measures as he comes to them. Showing him how the tune goes so that he may imitate it, handicaps his independent thinking.

A mother can help the child most by playing duets with him, letting him play the leading part always, and supporting his melody with rich chords. If this is not possible, she can encourage him to learn the simple accompaniment to folk songs and hymns which she and the other members of the family will sing. For group singing should be a part of home life and music a meeting ground for the family.

Mothers often ask Mrs. Jackson whether children should be permitted to learn popular music.

"If the popular music has lovely melody and harmony to it," she tells them, "it will do no harm, and is a means of giving pleasure. Jazz is another thing. You do not want your child to read trashy books; neither do you want him to play trashy music. I would not forbid popular music and insist only upon classical music, some of which has no appeal for the child. Music, after all, is to be enjoyed. But I would see to it that he hears music with exquisite harmony and beautiful melody as a lamp to guide his choice."

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-J. C. Allen From Ewing Galloway

COLLEGE PRODUCT

A boy's mother sometimes feels that she has sent to college her "little lamb." But this woolly playfellow, a literal if not a literary lamb, is actually college bred. He was raised on the model livestock farm of Purdue University School of Agriculture, Lafayette, Ind., where students can make a firsthand study of the latest methods in sheep culture.

Schools Take Up Humane Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Chocorua, N. H.

KINDNESS to animals is to be a definite project of 31 rural schools in six townships of New Hampshire during the session just opened. These townships are Eaton, Effingham, Freedom, Madison, Ossipee and Tamworth, and are in an area of about 25 square miles, the supervisory district under Mr. F. W. Jackson of Madison, N. H.

Introduction of the work into these schools was made possible through the American Humane Education Society, of Boston, whose representative visited each school, lecturing to every class, from kindergarten to senior high. In some schools—little clean, white houses of just one room, but many receptive pupils—the talk had to be graded to interest many ages.

"The work has great value," said Superintendent Jackson, who gave untiringly of his time and automobile to plan the talks and take the society's representative from school to school. "There is nothing like the inspiration of an outsider coming in with stories straight from the source."

After each school had responded to the lecturer, and the teachers had expressed their willingness to continue the work, the American Humane Education Society sent literature, leaflets, songs, etc., and, to each teacher's room one year's subscription to Our Dumb Animals, without cost to the school, as were the lecturers.

A film of The Bell of Atri, Longfellow's touching poem was also loaned by the society when they heard that Mr. Jackson had a projecting machine. As soon as the film was received the superintendent prepared to show it. People who live in cities have little knowledge of what that involves. Mr. and Mrs. Jackson gathered blankets and rugs into their car. Took them to the schools, along with the movie machine and thumbtacks. While Mrs. Jackson arranged the rugs over the windows, to make the room dark, Superintendent Jackson was driving fast down a country road, to return with his car laden with young people, and followed by the teachers' cars laden with more. All crowded into the room, two to a seat, many standing, some on the floor.

The film concludes with a few pictures of the way horses and other animals are cared for by the Massachusetts Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals.

The introductory work of the society's representative in these townships under Supervisor Jackson was concluded with a talk to the teachers, to whom can be stressed certain important economic and moral values of such education, with lists of reading, and other data not so suitable for scholars.

Freshman From Lithuania

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Spokane, Wash.

"AMERICA and American schools are wonderful, but, best of all, the campus here is peaceful," said Nicholas Lupiken, freshman at a western university, and a native of Lithuania, his blue eyes twinkling.

I laughed. "But of course the campus is peaceful! Our classrooms here have been known to be sufficiently peaceful as to produce slumber!"

"You joke," Nicholas said, "but to me it is no joking matter."

Nicholas then told of how he arrived in America by stages.

"We lived in a quiet little town on the Baltic Sea named Mitava. It was in 1915 that my father had just received an appointment to teach in a school in Vladivostok. But Vladivostok seemed very far away, as it was, and we had not decided to go, when suddenly our little town of Mitava was caught in the war and shelled. We left Mitava then as soon as we could find places on the railway, which was given over almost entirely to the transportation of troops. But finally we started to cross Russia and Siberia to our new home in Vladivostok. Traveling was difficult. Trains were uncertain. We would go as far as we could on one train and then change to one up ahead. We got food as we could. At last we reached Vladivostok. That was our first stop on the way to the United States.

"We were very happy to get there. We liked Vladivostok. The school where my father taught was a good one. It was not like Mitava, but still we felt we would be happy there.

"We had been in Vladivostok for two years, when the revolution began. Most of the students left the college where my father taught, and the school was closed. Shortly after that my father received a teaching appointment to Harbin in Manchuria. There was some difficulty in obtaining our papers, but finally we got them and left Russia for our new home in China. Here we attended the Railway School of Chinese Language for training Russian men for railway service in China.

"I was glad afterward that I learned to speak Chinese as well as I did, because several times it was of great benefit to me. It is not so difficult a language to learn when you are hearing it spoken constantly. Our teachers were Chinese and Russian. There are three railway systems in Manchuria. The Russians own one running across the north. The Japanese own one running down to the Japanese Sea, and the Chinese own a railway that runs in a circular manner, cutting across the Russian line in the north and the Japanese line in the south.

"Communism was part of our study course. It was taught unofficially, but if one refused to study it one was expelled. I remained in the railway school until I graduated, and after graduation the students were sent traveling all over China to become better acquainted with conditions of the railroads.

"That was interesting," he chuckled. "Several times the trains on which we students were traveling were stopped by bandit tribes and several times we were taken captive. Once the train was stopped at night. Chinese bandits took us off and up to their camp in the mountains.

"When they found out who we were, just students from the railway school and perfectly friendly, we were immediately released. They treated us very well.

"Political changes and strife make life very troublesome and uncertain in Manchuria, and we were most fortunate when we found we could come to the United States. I have been here almost a year now. Perhaps I do not take to Communism as readily as I should, but as I said before, America and American schools are much better. I like it very much here. But best of all, because the campus is peaceful!"

Study by Mail Grows

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Berkeley, Calif.

Correspondence study has reached the point where there are now between 4,000,000 and 5,000,000 people in the United States utilizing the "home study" method of education. This is an enrollment nearly five times that in all universities and colleges in the country, and it means that one person in every fifth family is enrolled in some kind of correspondence course.

Such are the findings of Dr. George A. Smithson, head of the correspondence division of the University of California extension department, who recently completed a survey.

In commenting on the work of the university he declared that approximately 10,000 students are enrolled in the correspondence courses. Of these 734 reside in other states. Students are found in Australia, China, Central America, Java, Samoa, Russia and Sweden. One man on a little island off the coast of Madagascar is preparing lessons that will travel a distance greater than the circumference of the earth before they return to him, corrected.

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• • •

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INTERIOR·DECORATION·AND·ANTIQUES

As Another Season Opens

By CARL GREENLEAF BEEDE

New York

AFTER the long summer break in the displays of new features in interior decoration, the larger stores have begun to announce the openings of some of the arrangements that have been in preparation during the last weeks while a considerable portion of their regular customers were away from the city Early October brings nearly all of them back to town to realize, as they visit some of the shops, that days which may have yielded recreation for them have been crowded with business preparation in many places.

Some idea of the course of trade activities in this field has been given by our reports of the manufacturers' July show in Grand Rapids. There retailers gathered to view the styles which for months before had been moving through the necessary stages of factory routine, from designers' studio to shipping department. It was then that the choices of buyers determined what would be offered to their customers a few months later. It is those patterns which supply, for the most part, what we may now see as retailer's furnishings of complete rooms and the stock of his display floors.

Some very large establishments may have the sole distribution of certain designs, or may place large orders for modified designs which will give them something that no other house can offer. In the stores which can deal in considerable quantities there may be a number of such exclusive types, giving their displays outstanding interest.

It is quite likely that such purchasing power, with exacting taste in their standards and in arrangement, acounts for the individuality found in the recently opened rooms at Lord & Taylor's. There are about a dozen, altogether making the full round of a home, lacking the kitchen. And more than one kind of a home is represented, for the "one-room apartment" appears complete in itself less the kitchenette.

Turning Backward Two Generations

A revival of mid-Victorian shapes gives tone to the outfitting of one bedroom that holds attention. It was about 60 years ago that the forms which are suggested here were common, when black walnut was so generally used in America. The present examples are of the same wood, apparently, and have the familiar wide round on the vertical corners of all the larger pieces. The long, narrow, horizontal panels on bed ends and drawer fronts have half circle ends and the drawer pulls are in the form of bunches of grapes such as are used also to ornament the high points of several articles.

These details were once common, peculiar to the 1870's or thereabout. Here they have been adapted with a reserve that avoids the excess which makes much of the actual furniture of that date so unattractive. Those were the days when white marble slabs made the tops on all tables, bureaus, sideboards, washstands and where the headboard of a bed was an architectural thing that reached nearly to the ceiling. But in this present bedroom the marble has been omitted and the early extremes avoided, as a few of the more pleasing features of the old practice have been blended with the prevalent desire for simplicity.

Dotted white muslin is used for the bed cover and window curtains of the same material are bound with light blue that matches the tiebacks. The carpet may seem familiar to the youthful recollections of today's grandfathers, although its colors are far less bold than those of some prototypes lately seen in country homes. That gigantic roses and tropical foliage of softened tones can be pleasing as a floor covering pattern in a suitable setting, is proven here in this Fifth Avenue arrangement.

Quickening the Antique Tempo

While other rooms in this group would fall within familiar general classifications, there are throughout enlivening deviations from those conventional treatments that often may be very dull indeed. Some of these modifications may seem discordant and unwelcome to those who would hold strictly to tradition in the lines of each piece of cabinetwork or in the nature and colors of each fabric. To other visitors, many of the variations from eighteenth century themes will give an ease and pliancy to the ensembles which is missed in the work of the rigid purist.

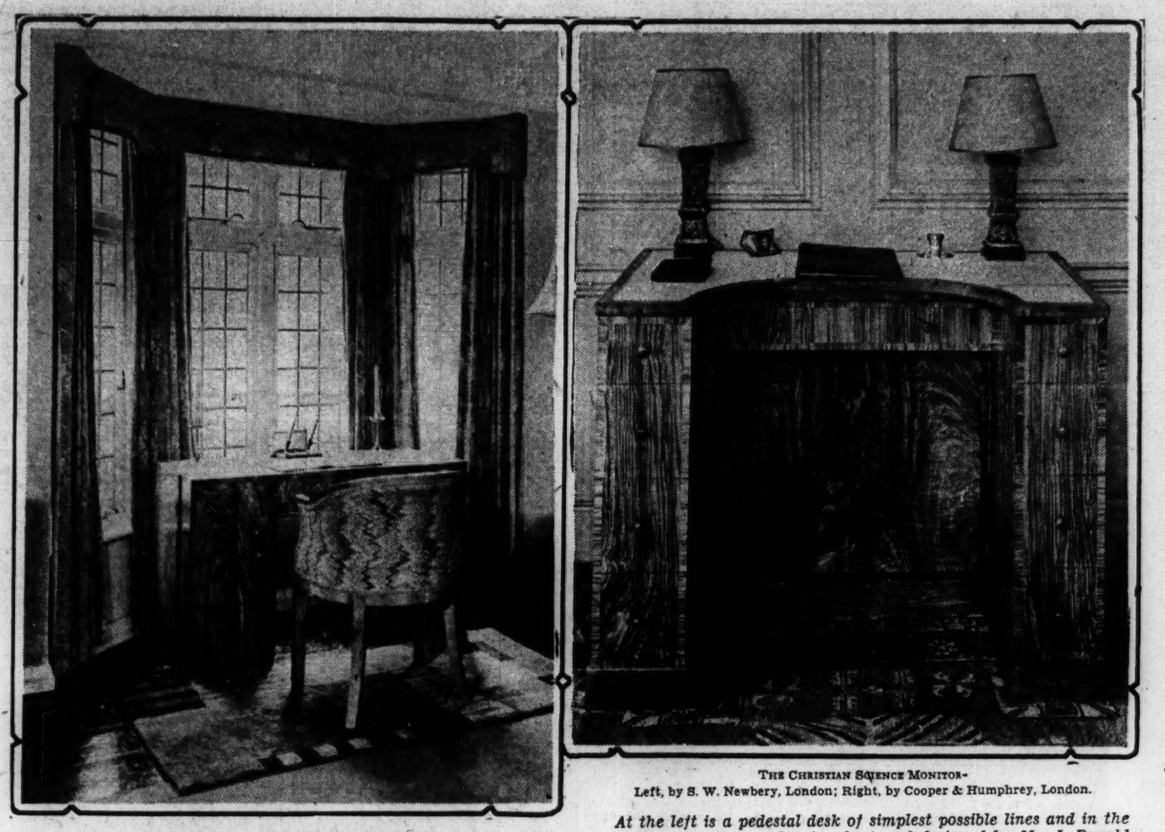
Opinions are certain to disagree concerning the Chippendale dining-room chairs that have been painted ivory color, while table, sideboard, serving table and china cabinet are in natural mahogany, but possibly thre may be general assent to the pleasing effect of ivory leather as a covering of armchairs in the Federal living-dining-room and in the Chippendale bedroom.

In the former apartment some other fabrics are: gold with fine, dark blue stripes for the sofa and white chintz with small rust-colored flowers for a deeply stuffed armchair. In the other room, the bedstead departs sharply from the high-posted Chippendale models and applies some details of the period to a quite modern, low and usable structure. The result lacks much of the dignity found in the lofty, canopied affairs of 1750, which sometimes needed steps for their ascent, but the later conception seems the more friendly and hospitable. The cover of this bed is ivory satin, matching the armchair leather cover and the ground of the figured draperies.

The minor part that sheer contemporary conceptions have in this little show and the manner of their style are fair indications of the course which general taste is taking in this field. The main group appears as a bedroom in which the furniture is of extremely simple lines. The maple is in a sand monotone, all corners are sharply square and little if any ornament is attempted, even with sectional panels of veneer. The soft and fine grain of the broad unbroken planes of the wood have a natural beauty that is self-sufficient and satisfying, the mass of each object being emphasized by a molded, ebonized base three or four inches deep.

This frank use of full surfaces of a single tone in the furniture is continued in the carpet, the plum-colored bedcover and in the scatter rugs which are severally lemon, rose pink and apple green. The green-tinted walls are broken by a pair of panels having a tracery pattern in lacquer red. Lamps and vases supply necessary inviting details. This bedroom as a whole may be taken as typical of a tendency in contemporary design toward results that appear natural and sincere, as rudimentary forms and color masses are allowed to reveal the æsthetic qualities of the material employed, whether it be wood, metal, fabrics, glass or ceramics.

A bathroom, which succeeds in startling, has its walls covered with foot-long calla blooms and leaves on a black ground. Drawing rooms in the French and the English fashion of the mid-eighteenth century are among other arrangements in this group of interiors.



THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR-
Left, by S. W. Newbery, London; Right, by Cooper & Humphrey, London.

At the left is a pedestal desk of simplest possible lines and in the modern manner, made of walnut and designed by Mr. J. Dugald Stark. The rich grain of the wood finds a companion effect in the fabric design on the chair

At the right is a writing desk also of walnut, designed especially for a small study by Mr. Robert Lutyens. Here again the continuous grain of the original wood of the draw fronts is broken only

Belter and Baudouine, Victorians

By LOUISE KARR

AMONG the long list of Victorian cabinetmakers in America, only one has come down to us as representing a distinct style in furniture—the name of John H. Belter. Whether one admires it or not, the term "in the Belter style," carries a definite meaning to numerous connoisseurs.

His record appears to have been closely interwoven with that of another and far more prosperous cabinetmaker, Charles A. Baudouine Belter was a dreamer, an inventor and a practical worker with his own hands. Baudouine, a capitalist, an executive and an employer of men. There is no reason to believe that their relations were not friendly. Indeed, it is possible that Baudouine stood behind the other, whose experiments proved too costly for him to carry on by himself.

Both were French or of French extraction. Little seems to be known of Belter's early history. His name does not appear in the New York Directory until 1844. Baudouine, on the contrary, we find listed as early as 1829. He appears to have been the son or a young relative of Abram Baudouine, as their address in early years is given at the same number of West Twenty-third Street.

Abram Baudouine is variously described as a hatter, a merchant, and later as gauger at the United States customhouse. Thus it seems more than probable that the young Baudouine inherited financial advantages. In addition to these, we have it on the authority of Mr. Hagen of East Twenty-sixth Street, whose own father is perhaps the best authority on cabinetmaking of the period in New York, that Baudouine's wife had been a successful milliner, in respect both of earning and saving.

Belter's experiments were costly. We know that the merchants and bankers of his date, urged by their newly swollen fortunes, demanded elaborate carvings, rare woods and luxurious materials in their furnishings. Among the cabinetmakers who strove to satisfy this demand, Pelter, more gifted in inventiveness than in taste, far exceeded all others in originality and daring.

The plywood idea, used by Chippendale in strengthening his delicate frets, Belter shaped into strong frames for elaborate and amazing Renaissance carvings in rosewood. To do this, he elaborated another idea, possibly suggested by the iron foundation used in making papier-mâché trays. He made iron molds the shape of the various pieces of furniture he desired, and placed thin sheets of valuable woods, cut crosswise, in these molds, compressing them individually. After gluing they were subjected to heat, leaving them for sufficient time to become solidly united, so that the result was a molded product of great strength.

Costly Woods Elaborately Carved

One can easily see that this was a very expensive process. Add to it the fact that this enthusiastic craftsman never used anything but the most expensive woods, generally having each layer of his veneering solid rosewood; that his upholstering materials were usually, if not exclusively, of most expensive brocades, that the carvings were greatly extended. It follows that even the large amounts he may have realized from selling his furniture must have melted away without leaving large profits.

The present Mr. Hagen, who very kindly gave the writer many interesting details of this period, recollects that his father was of the opinion that Belter "failed" in business somewhere in the forties, selling his patents to Baudouine, who continued the manufacture of furniture on his lines from that time on. Undoubtedly some transaction of a business nature took place between the two at this period, but Belter did not go out of business, as is clearly proved by a study of the New York directory for those years.

It seems really more probable that the financial relations between the two at this time, became that of Baudouine's getting an interest in Belter's business by supplying capital. Possibly there was a transference of the latter's patents for security, together with the right of making furniture after Belter's models. There are many evidences that Belter continued in active business at the head of his own workshop, which became a "factory" soon after, while Baudouine, according to details given by the executors of his estate, retired from business in 1850.

In the 1854 directory, after the name of John H. Belter, is listed John H. Belter and Company at the same address. In later years the term "factory" appears, while the company goes on uninterruptedly. Later the factory is moved to Third Avenue between 60th and 70th Streets and Belter continues to live in this unfashionable neighborhood as did his widow, Louisa Belter, for at least two years, 1868-70.

In fact, the period between 1850 and 1865 or so, would seem to have been that of Belter's greatest activity. It may be going too far to imagine the "company" to have been Baudouine, but it does not seem unlikely. At any rate, capital supplied by it must have been of great assistance. Patronage was now satisfactory, and Belter's reputation as purveyor of luxurious furniture secure.

Fifth Avenue Shop in the 1850's

Baudouine's "Fashionable Furniture and Upholstery Shop" at 335 Fifth Avenue was now closed and the proprietor retired and living at ease in his house on Fifth Avenue, in those days when no better social situation was possible.

Other characteristics than those mentioned are noted in furniture made after Belter's patents. His side and armchairs were usually backed with a solid sheet of rosewood, or of walnut in case of the earlier ones. The sofas to match did not invariably have this backing. Those I have seen did not. His furniture is, above all other things, comfortable. The seats are low, deeply upholstered, and most graciously adapted to the human figure. Later examples have as well a grace of line and proportion, if we except the exaggerated height of the carvings that is very pleasing, in which the Louis XV influence is noticeable.

A set of chairs and sofa in the rooms of the Chicago Historical Society are said to have been ordered in 1851. They are certainly in the Belter style, and were probably made by Belter himself. In corroboration of this is the testimony of Mr. Stainforth, a long-time Boston dealer, who remembers selling an identical set for a lady many years ago. She told him she had herself bought them from Belter in his New York shop sometime in the fifties. John H. Belter is listed in the Crystal Palace Exposition of New York of 1853-4, as exhibiting a carved ebony, marble-topped table.

By courtesy the Chicago Historical Society to The Christian Science Monitor

The peak of the Victorian style in American furniture appears in this elaborately carved armchair, made in New York City about 1851 and believed to have come from the shop of John H. Belter, manufacturer and purveyor to the luxurious of the era

Desks, 'Period' And Modern

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

London

IT WOULD be pardonable to assume that requirements for writing are one of the few things that have scarcely changed at all in the last two or three hundred years, and that, therefore, writing furniture of the Queen Anne or Chippendale period is as fully serviceable today as when first designed. Very largely this is true. The invention of the fountain pen has reduced the necessity of ink wells and penwiper, and modern writers' furniture is generally designed to occupy as little space as possible, but on the whole many antique examples are still practical as well as charming.

Prior to the eighteenth century, furniture for writing was comparatively infrequent, for the craft of penmanship was not universally practiced. The earliest desks were quite small, portable, and with slanting lids, they were made of oak.

The major articles of seventeenth century and eighteenth century writing equipment were of two types: the pedestal desk, in America called flat-top desk, and the bureau. The former consisted of a table surface with two pedestals, generally of four drawers each, supporting the table on either side of a central knee-hole space. The walnut bureau with a fall writing-front is known as a slant-top desk in America.

As the eighteenth century proceeded, furniture for writing became more numerous and more varied. In the mid-eighteenth century period bureaus with bookcases or china cabinets above became fashionable. A rather uncommon type which has sometimes been reproduced is a kidney-shaped writing table with an adjustable slope.

For supreme elegance combined with ingenuity, desks of the Sheraton period are unsurpassed. Some of these had the tambour front, consisting of horizontal slats, operated in the manner of a modern roll-top desk.

In the final quarter of the eighteenth century, the bureau-bookcase was supplanted by the secretaire-bookcase. This had drawers in the lower part and an additional drawer in place of the bureau slope. When this extra drawer was pulled out, the front was made to let down, revealing a writing surface with pigeonholes and small drawers at the back. Meanwhile the smaller portable desks continued to be made; they were often veneered with satinwood and decorated with inlays of contrasting timbers, and with ivory.

Modern pedestal writing desks made of figured walnut are illustrated. They were designed by Mr. Robert Lutyens and by Mr. Dugald Stark, provide abundant accommodation in the form of drawers at each side, are intended for small modern studies and occupy as little space as possible and still serve their purpose.

Danish Rag Rugs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Copenhagen

THE many opportunities afforded by the hand loom are well illustrated at Bagsvaerd, where there is a school for weaving and from where a new type of the ever popular rag rug is having a large sale. Among picturesque surroundings a short distance from Copenhagen, this school was once a large stable for horses. The thick stone walls and Gothic windows are admirably suited to show off the beautiful color schemes to be seen on the walls and floors and in the making on the looms. The height of the building enabled a comfortable flat to be made upstairs, and below, on the ground floor, there is a showroom, a workroom where the looms are installed, an office and large rooms for dyeing the materials.

Miss Gudrun Clemens makes her own designs and evolves her own color schemes, attending in particular to the dyeing of the materials, which are remnants of new cloth.

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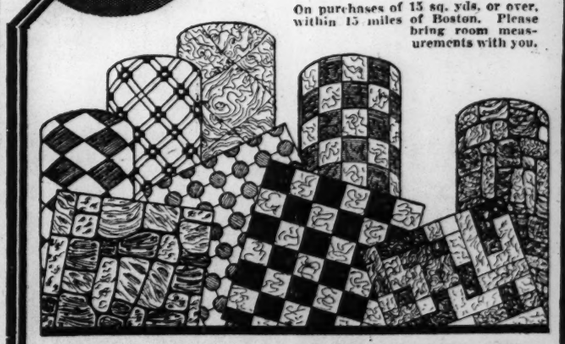

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THE HOME FORUM

My Friend, John Keats

IF A person wishes to argue that, after Shakespeare, Chaucer is our greatest poet, or Milton, or Shelley, or even Browning, I am willing to admit that there is something to be said for the claims of any of these, though my own candidate (whom I shall discreetly refrain from naming) is not among them. Or if he wishes to choose, as the greatest English novelist, Fielding or Thackeray or Dickens or Jane Austen, I am willing to admit that my own unorthodox taste may have led me astray in preferring another (who shall likewise remain nameless, for the sake of maintaining the peace a moment longer).

But let anyone attempt to tell me that the "daring, dash, and grandiosity of Byron's epistolary style makes him the greatest English letter-writer, or that the intimate charm of Cowper gives him the preeminence in that field, or that the vivacity of Fitzgerald or the polish of Chesterfield or the brilliant expressiveness of Katherine Mansfield entitles any of *them* to first place, and I am ready to bare my teeth and growl. So deep and so intense is my conviction that no one anywhere and at any time wrote better letters than did John Keats.

It should be obvious why one is likely to feel so much more strongly about a writer as he is revealed in his letters, than as he is revealed (or hidden) in his literary performances. In "pure literature" there is inevitably a large formal element to be considered, much that will be judged according to the literary theories one holds and the works upon which one's taste has been formed; whereas, in reading letters, one approaches nearer—if not the essential man—at least the man as he appeared in his personal relationships and not in his public character of poet or reformer or grand old man of letters. Of course, there is always the danger that he carried on his correspondence with an eye to its effect on posterity, as Pope and Walpole did, but in that case the taint of theatricality will easily be discovered by any reader sensitive to those really human qualities which make so delightful the letters of Dorothy Osborne to Sir William Temple or—let us say—the letters back home of Bert Tunks, who has gone off with Mrs. Tunks and the little Tunkses on a conducted tour to Egypt and the Holy Land.

It is these human qualities that give to Keats's Letters their warmth and depth and lasting appeal. Who touches them, if I may be forgiven a platitude, touches a man—and a man whom one can claim for a friend, to whom one can turn with the constant assurance of discovering the same qualities of generosity, sincerity and restless aspiration. Of all the English writers of the past, Keats is the only one whom I feel sure I should recognize and greet as a friend if I met him on the street tomorrow. To be sure, I should probably recognize Dr. Johnson—but I shouldn't dare speak to him; and undoubtedly Charles Lamb—but I know him through and through already, so that I should be quite content to leave his mere person to the autograph collectors. Whereas, upon seeing Keats, I should rush up to him and grasp his hand and in five minutes be leading him home with me to sit up half the night talking, talking and talking—of poetry and players, cabbages and kings—as intimately as if he were Bert Tunks back from the Holy Land.

For though the old misconception persists even among supposedly informed persons, Keats was in fact no frail visitant from faery lands forlorn, not the knight of his own ballad "alone and palely loitering," but a poet who was every inch a man, and who, imbued with the poetic temperament as he was, recognized that true greatness was not to be achieved by retiring to an ivory tower of dreams, but by enlarging one's poetic vision to include the whole length and depth and breadth of human life. He once wrote to his brother: "I sat down to write to you with a grateful heart, in that I had not a Brother who did not feel and credit me for a deeper feeling and devotion for his uprightness, than for any marks of genius however splendid." And the drama of his life, as it unfolds itself in his letters, is the record of a constant struggle to come to grips with reality, to discover the truth which is beauty, not in a dream world of the imagination, but in the world of men and ideas. In another letter he wrote:

> I find earlier days are gone by—I find that I can have no enjoyment in the world but continual drinking of knowledge. I find that there is no worthy pursuit but the idea of doing some good to the world. Some do it with their society—some with their wit—some with their benevolence . . . there is but one way for me. The road lies through application, study, and thought.

This is not mere rhetoric, but the considered viewpoint of his "mature" years, the viewpoint which made him consider his poetic achievement, magnificent as it was, only the vestibule of a larger accomplishment. "It is true," he wrote to a friend, "that in the height of enthusiasm I have been cheated into some fine passages: but that is not the thing." And again: "I hope I am a little more of a Philosopher than I was, consequently a little less of a versifying Pet-lamb." Keats was always his own harshest critic, and one's admiration is continually aroused by the honesty and candor with which he discussed his own work in his letters. "Praise or blame," he once wrote, "has but a momentary effect on the man whose love of Beauty in the Abstract makes him a severe critic on his own works."

As one comes to know Keats, the conviction grows that he *meant* what he said. Where he does indulge in rhetoric, it is the outgrowth of a delightful boyish exuberance, as in the outburst to his brother George on his single state of life: "The roaring of the wind is my wife and the Stars through the window pane are my Children." Such a passage endears him to us as no amount of solemn wisdom would. And the charming nonsense with which he filled his vivacious letters to his young sister Fanny, even when most burdened by discouragement and care, makes us feel that to have a brother who could write such letters must have been even nicer than to have a brother who could write the *Ode on Melancholy* and *La Belle Dame sans Merci*.

The announcement, made recently, of two new Keats letters discovered by Mr. John H. Birss, a Harvard graduate, and Mr. Louis A. Holman of Boston, has more than an academic interest for lovers of Keats. Especially is this true of the one which now becomes his earliest known letter, written by him as a young, eager boy just entering upon his passionate devotion to poetry, disdainfully remarking in it of the scarcity of men who "in their admiration of Poetry do not jumble together Shakspeare and (Erasmus) Darwin," already reminding Charles Cowden Clarke of his promise to introduce him to that figure so thrilling to his imagination, Leigh Hunt. The last named point makes it seem probable that he met Hunt some months before any of the dates usually assigned as likely, and far from being a dry question interesting only to pedagogues, such a possibility offers all sorts of fascinating avenues of speculation to those of us for whom John Keats is not only a luminous name in English poetry, but a real and palpable person.

And the evidences are that the circle of enthusiasts has grown rapidly in recent years. Only last year Mr. Maurice Buxton Forman brought out his excellent edition of the letters at a price which meant going without lunches for some of us until we had saved the almost prohibitive sum, and already he is rumored to be preparing a second edition. I am delighted. I want people to know John Keats—the man as well as the poet. I want to say: "Please, world, meet my friend." And then to watch that friendship expand and glow in others as they discover the genuineness, the endless variety and sensitiveness and courage of those letters, until finally they reach the unforgettable close of that last sad, exquisite letter from Rome:

> Write to George as soon as you receive this . . . and also a note to my sister—who walks about my imagination like a ghost—she is so like Tom. I can scarcely bid you good-bye, even in a letter. I always made an awkward bow.
>
> God bless you! John Keats.

R. P.

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Joan of Arc Listening to the Voices: From the Painting by Jules Bastien-Lepage

Domremy

Her ears full of her voices, and her eyes
Still with the holy happenings of heaven,
Came Joan the maid through the Domremy fields.
It was the time of autumn; with her switch
She touched the tawny grasses at her side;
The lambs and ewes before her ambling slow.
"And as a shepherd guides his flock," she mused,
"So does my God lead our beloved France."
And then she raised her eyes, for all around
The beechen woods had caught her in a ring;
The setting sun blazed on their branches till
They sprang to fire—a circle of fire around her,
Their autumn leaves a bed of glowing flame.
Caught by their glory, to herself she murmured,
"His ministers shall be a flame of fire."
And stood there, pondering awhile. A little lamb,
Losing its mother, pressed against her skirt,
Bleating until she took it in her arms.
And still she stood and pondered, till the sun
Sank down behind the forest and was gone.
With the sun gone the beeches turned to gold,
Pure gold that shimmered in the twilight there.
The air struck cold; the ewes began to call,
And Joan moved on, her burden in her arms.
"So bears He France," she thought, "but what does fire
Presage to me? Their messages said naught
Of fire: much of the conflict and the glory till
I turn again to rest in Domremy,
My country saved; and I can come again
To tend the lambs beside my father's house."
The night dropped darker, while she, wondering still,
Folded at last her precious ewes to rest.

A. JACQUELINE SHAW.

The Long Slopes of Cairngorm

I crossed a mountain stream that welcomed me with greater fuss than I have ever known it to show—an ominous greeting—and went up to the long slopes of Cairngorm. The fleecy outposts of the dark cloud ahead met us with gentle warning. They thickened and cleared, drove past and swirled round, like happy children at play; but as I looked back the hills and lakes below were being screened by an ever-thickening curtain. The sheen had been dulled on Loch Morlich, the brightness of the heather dimmed. The rain came and the wind chased the rain. The outposts of the cloud passed; more frowning guardians swept upon us. Driven in front of them came some human beings, muffled up, wretched looking, hastening to other climes.

"The weather above is terrible," said they. "You had better turn. At the top of the next shoulder you cannot see ten yards ahead of you." "Are you afraid or uncomfortable?" I asked of the little thing with me. "No, I like it," was the reply. "Then we shall go on. . . .

The ground got more broken. We came upon the granite-strewn slopes, which got steeper and steeper. Finally, all sense of distance was lost. Judged by time, I thought I had got far enough. I must have got level with the head of the Nethy river, and began to descend over ground strewn with boulders.

Then we had one of those visions seen only after braving storms and clouds like these. A wind swept the mountain sides like a besom, clearing the cobwebs in front of it. Suddenly the opposite hillsides, scarred with red, appeared; below, the blue waters and yellow margin of a lake; beyond, foaming torrents and steep green walls of mountain. . . .

The wind moaned like a wild beast prowling around; I could hear the drip, drip of the rain in the little pools round the stone; the rush of the streams was like a gale in a wood; the elements outside sent their cold-fingered scouts through the cave to touch our shoulders and wander down our sides and to find out what strange beings had ventured to be with them on such a night. In a sheltered corner we boiled our kettle. . . .

We were to have started again at four: we slept till six. Fifteen well-measured miles on the map were before us, and the last train which returned us to civilization and a bankrupt world left at 2.50. We boiled our kettle once more, wrung the superfluous water from our garments, packed up by the glorious glow of our blazing bed. The whole valley was full of mist; not a glimpse of Loch Avon, which was but a few yards off, could we get. With a psalm of thankfulness we waded across the stream, boots and all, and went up by the broken, squashy side of Ben Macdhui, annoyed the scudding wrack by metaphorically chucking it under the chin, and greeting it with an affectionate kiss, and so up the mountain and down the pass.—From "Wanderings and Excursions," by J. RAMSAY MACDONALD.

Voltaire the Teacher

One cannot read Voltaire's prose without remarking its deftness, its rhythm, its color, its incomparable precision; few writers have possessed in a superior degree the gift of words. Moreover, to his contemporaries Voltaire was not primarily a stylist; they were moved even more by his thoughts than by the manner in which he expressed them. Yet now, except for a few of the shorter pieces like *Candide*, his writings have somehow, the faded, dusty atmosphere of a museum. . . .

But it was Voltaire who taught us what we know. We are children of the second, or third, generation, disdaining in our self-confidence the riches that were accumulated by our illustrious ancestor. Voltaire was a teacher; his works, almost without exception, are didactic. Like all great teachers, he makes us feel superior to him because we have profited by his learning. It is true that he was always amusing; never did he allow himself to become dull or pedantic, but that was because he was a good teacher. He kept his pupils so entertained that they were seldom conscious that they were being instructed. Thus, to estimate the accomplishment of Voltaire, one must inspect, not what he wrote, but what he did. To grasp the genius of a man like Shakespeare, one has but to go to his writings—comment and criticism are practically superfluous. Voltaire's own life was his masterpiece; to comprehend it one is to a large degree dependent upon the appreciation and the penetration of his biographers.

Just as Shakespeare's writings possess a different significance for almost every reader, so Voltaire's life is open to an almost infinite variety of interpretations. To capture on paper the essential qualities of his genius becomes a fascinating, if dangerously seductive sport. It is almost like that tantalizing childhood puzzle with which one attempted to roll ten little balls into one compartment; it is a simple matter to get half of them there, but to get them all in together!—From "The Young Voltaire," by CLEVELAND B. CHASE.

The Yo-Mei Mountain Moon

The autumn moon is half round above the Yo-mei Mountain;
Its pale light falls in and flows with the water of the Ping-chiang River:
Tonight I leave Ching-chi of the limpid stream for the Three Canyons,
And glide down past Yu-chow, thinking of you whom I can not see.

—From "The Works of Li Po, the Chinese Poet. Done into English verse by SHIGEYOSHI OBATA."

"Det uppehållande oändliga"

Översättning från engelskan av den på denna sida förekommande uppsatsen i Christian Science (Kristen Vetenskap)

FÖR dem som förlita sig på det uppehållande oändliga är denna dag rik på välsignelser". Dessa inledande ord i företalet till Christian Science' lärobok, *Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures* (Vetenskap och hälsa med nyckel till Skriften) av Mary Baker Eddy, hava givit mod och nytt hopp åt mången trött och djupt bedrövad vandrare. För icke så få av oss har detta varit fallet; ty om vi kanske haft en viss förtröstan på en tillkommande frälsning, innan vi genom studiet av Christian Science fått ögonen öppna för Guds ömma kärlek till Sina barn, hava vi ej alltid varit förvissade om att "denna dag är rik på välsignelser".

Till följd av föregående uppfostran —eller brist därpå—tvivla många människor på sin förmåga att så helt förlita sig på Gud, att de kunna få befrielse från de villfarelser, som vilja bedraga och förvilla. Mrs. Eddy säger (*Science and Health*, sid. 390): "Det är vår okunnighet om Gud, den gudomliga Principen, som framkallar skenbar disharmoni, och den rätta förståelsen av Honom återställer harmonien". Genom okunnighet om Gud såsom Kärlek—mäktig och villig att tillfredsställa varje människans behov—uppgöra de dödliga den ena planen efter den andra, vända sig till den ena personen efter den andra, tills de slutligen börja söka efter en högre auktoritet för vishet och framgång.

Orden, "För dem som förlita sig på det uppehållande oändliga är denna dag rik på välsignelser", fingo en djupare innebörd för en lärjunge, då ordet "oändlig" mera sorgfälligt studerades. En av de betydelser lexikon giva detta ord är "omätlig". När Sofar från Naama i Jobs bok talar om den Allsmäktige, säger han: "Dess längd sträcker sig vidare än jorden, och i bredd överträffar den havet". Mose gav Israels barn denna påminnelse: "Se, Herren, din Gud, tillhöra himlarna och himlarnas himmel, jorden och allt vad därpå är". Och Mrs. Eddy framställer det sålunda (*ibid.*, sid. 336): "Allhet är det oändligas mått, och ingenting mindre kan uttrycka Gud".

När sådana kraftiga ord begrundas, börjar känslan av tomhet, brist eller osäkerhet att försvinna. Förmågan att förlita sig på "det uppehållande oändliga", vars enda mått är allhet, borttager tvivel och fruktan, ängslig ansvarskänsla eller en önskan att klänga sig fast vid andra personer. Och vare sig bristen tyckes bestå i en brist på hälsa, anställning, hem eller vänner, kunna vi vända oss bort från denna falska bild lika fullständigt som vi vända oss bort från en ond dröm utan att sätta tro till den; ty den verkliga människan, som dväljes i oändlig, gudomlig Kärlek, kan icke erfara något som är olikt Kärleken.

Under tider av tryck och påfrestning, när till synes varje mänsklig förvärvskälla och tillgång blivit berörd av depression, fruktan, stagnation och avmattning, äro vi benägna att betrakta all tillgänglig hjälp och allt uppehälle från en ytterst begränsad synpunkt. Till och med i våra mest liberala begrepp om tillgång mäta vi kanske med uttryck sådana som avlöning, inkomst från kapital, vänners eller släktingars givmildhet, vilket allt framkallar osäkerhet; ty från mänsklig synpunkt sett kan allt när som helst bliva avknappat genom krafter eller omständigheter, som antagas stå utanför all kontroll. Den som är bunden av sjukdom eller syndiga vanor och som helt förlitar sig på materiella metoder, finner dem ofta vara otillräckliga och otillfredsställande, emedan de stödja sig på en ändlig eller begränsad ståndpunkt. Det mänskliga sinnet är ofta förhoppningsfullt, men har icke alltid förtröstan eller tillit.

Det är sålunda med vaknande förtröstan, som en sådan människa välkomnar den stora sanningen, att det finnes en gudomlig lag, den lag, som är given av den enda allt behärskande makten, den gudomliga Principen, med vilken den verkliga människan är ett. Denna andliga lag, vilken människan såsom Guds avbild och likhet ständigt återspeglar, sätter henne i stånd att bliva sig själv en lag. Övermåttan stor glädje och frid uppfyller medvetandet hos den människa, som lär att själv bevisa detta. Villighet att hålla fast vid rätt tänkande bringar resultat, som vida överträffa verkningarna av alla andra tänkesätt och utvägar.

"Det uppehållande oändliga"—Allt-i-allt—det omätliga goda! Hur trösterikt är det icke att kunna förlita sig på en sådan flödande rikedom! En betydelse av ordet "sustain" (uppehålla) är "uthärda", vilket i sin tur betyder att "bära upp utan att brytas ned eller giva vika". Hur tillfredsställande att veta, att Gud är vår ende läkare, vår ende arbetsgivare, vår städse tillgängliga förvärvskälla och tillgång!

Det betyder intet, hur dyster tavlan än må te sig för de materiella sinnena—denne Gud, vars mått är "allhet", är mäktig att "bära upp utan att brytas ned eller giva vika". I sorg eller sjukdom, i brist eller olycka kunna vi vända oss till Honom med största förtroende. Sådana gudomliga tillgångar äro obegränsade, outtömliga och kunna uppenbaras för oss genom nya och oväntade kanaler, förmedelst Guds alltid närvarande, visa idéer. I den mån vi lära känna oändlighetens natur och vår enhet med Kärleken, förstå vi mera helt Johannes Döparens ord om Jesus: "Gud giver nämligen icke Anden efter mått [åt honom]".

Från den andliga ståndpunkten sett är det sålunda naturligt och rätt för oss att göra anspråk på vårt arv, arvet av det goda—de andliga idéer, som uppfylla universum och verka till människans bästa. Den som förlitar sig "på det uppehållande oändliga" vägrar att i någon riktning begränsa Guds makt och bevisar sålunda i sin egen erfarenhet, att "denna dag är rik på välsignelser".

Upplysningar angående Christian Science litteratur i svensk översättning kunna erhållas genom förlaget, The Christian Science Publishing Society.

"The sustaining infinite"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"TO THOSE leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings." These opening words to the Preface of the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" by Mary Baker Eddy, have brought courage and renewed hope to many weary and heartsick travelers. To not a few of us it has seemed just that way; for while there may have been some trust in a future salvation until, through the study of Christian Science we have had God's tender love for His children revealed to us, we have not always been assured that "to-day is big with blessings."

Because of previous education—or lack of it—many individuals doubt their ability to lean sufficiently on God so as to bring release from the errors that would deceive and confuse. Mrs. Eddy tells us (Science and Health, p. 390), "It is our ignorance of God, the divine Principle, which produces apparent discord, and the right understanding of Him restores harmony." Through ignorance of God as Love—able and willing to satisfy every need of man—mortals turn to this plan or another, to one person or another, until they begin at last to seek a higher authority for wisdom and achievement.

The sentence, "To those leaning on the sustaining infinite, to-day is big with blessings," took on a deeper significance to one student, as the word "infinite" was more diligently studied. One of the dictionary meanings of this word is "immeasurable." Speaking of the Almighty, Zophar, the Naamathite, says in the book of Job, "The measure thereof is longer than the earth, and broader than the sea." Moses reminded the children of Israel, "Behold, the heaven and the heaven of heavens is the Lord's thy God, the earth also, with all that therein is." And Mrs. Eddy states it like this (*ibid.*, p. 336): "Allness is the measure of the infinite, and nothing less can express God."

As such statements are pondered a feeling of futility, lack, or insecurity begins to disappear. To be able to lean on "the sustaining infinite," whose only measure is "allness," takes away doubt and fear, anxious responsibility, or the desire to cling to other persons. And whether the lack appears as lack of health, employment, home, or friends, we may turn from the false picture as completely as we turn from a bad dream, giving it no credence; for the real man, dwelling in infinite divine Love, can experience nothing unlike Love.

During times of stress and strain, when apparently every human source and resource has been touched by depression, fear, stagnation, and debility, all available aid and sustenance are apt to be considered from an extremely limited basis. Even one's most liberal concept of supply may be measured in terms of salary, income from investments, the generosity of friends or relatives, all of which engender uncertainty; for from the human standpoint all may at any moment be curtailed by forces or conditions thought to be beyond control. One who is hampered by disease or sinful habits, relying wholly on material methods, often finds them inadequate and unsatisfactory, because they are based on finite and limited viewpoints. The human mind often hopes, but does not always trust or lean.

Thus it is with awakened confidence that such a one welcomes the great truth that there is a divine law, the law of the one all-pervading power, divine Principle, with which the real man is at-one. This spiritual law, which man as the image and likeness of God continually reflects, enables him to become a law unto himself. Exceeding joy and peace pervade the consciousness of one who learns to prove this for himself. Willingness to maintain right thinking brings results beyond all other modes and means.

"The sustaining infinite"—the All-in-all—immeasurable good! How comforting to be able to lean on such affluence! One meaning of the word "sustain" is "endure," which in turn means "to support without breaking or yielding." How satisfying to know God as our only physician, our only employer, our ever available source and resource!

No matter how gloomy the picture may appear to the human senses, this God, whose only measurement is "allness," is able to "support without breaking or yielding." In sorrow or sickness, in want or disaster, we may turn to Him with utmost confidence. Such divine resources are unlimited, inexhaustible, and may appear to us through new and unexpected channels by means of God's ever present wise ideas. As we learn the nature of infinity, and our oneness with Love, we understand more fully the words of John the Baptist concerning Jesus: "God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto him."

Thus, from the spiritual standpoint, it is normal and right for one to claim his inheritance of good—the spiritual ideas which fill the universe and operate for man's good. One who is "leaning on the sustaining infinite" refuses to limit in any direction the power of God, and thus proves in his own experience that "to-day is big with blessings."

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Swedish.]

THE FIRST CHURCH OF CHRIST, SCIENTIST, The Mother Church, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets, Boston, Massachusetts. Sunday services at 10:45 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Subject for The Mother Church and all its branch organizations, "Are Sin, Disease, and Death Real?" Sunday school in The Mother Church at 10:45. Testimonial meeting every Wednesday evening at 7:30.

Nearly a Hundred Years Ago

Our only artificial lights were from tallow candles. In schoolrooms the desks were frequently arranged with their backs together, and the candle placed upon a little stand or stool made with its feet to embrace the backs of both desks. Candles were also suspended upon the walls at the sides of the rooms, in hanging tin candlesticks, with tin backs to reflect the light. The candles for these uses were all made at the school, and the arrangements were such that the labor was not then thought burdensome.

At this period the long tables were covered with a cloth only at dinner time. Pewter plates and iron spoons resisted well the destructiveness of the children, as did also the pewter porringers used at breakfast and supper. But who that had an opportunity did not enjoy the bountiful suppers of pie and milk.

Communication with Philadelphia and parts beyond was less frequent and more difficult at that time. A stage with two, three, or four horses, as the circumstances required, ran twice a week between the Farm House and Philadelphia, conveying the few passengers, packages, and letters. And on the regular days the appearance of Josey Todd with the stage at the lower end of the lane, was telegraphed from seat to seat by expectant faces.

Communication by mail with other parts not so accessible, through Philadelphia, was uncertain, and letters were mostly committed to the care of visitors from the different neighborhoods.

About 1848 the stage began running to West Chester (though at the first and last of a session, students were brought from or taken to Philadelphia as before).

The close of a Westtown session has always been a time of rejoicing and hilarity, as is shown by the chronicles of old time, and recalled by many scholars of later periods.—From "Old Westtown," A Collection edited by FRANCES C. TATUM.

How Franklin Learned to Write

I escaped being a poet, most probably a very bad one; but as prose writing has been of great use to me in the course of my life, and was a principal means of my advancement, I shall tell you how, in such a situation, I acquired what little ability I have in that way. . . .

About this time I met with an odd volume of the *Spectator*. It was the third. I had never before seen any of them. I bought it, read it over and over, and was much delighted with it. I thought the writing excellent, and wished, if possible, to imitate it. With this view I took some of the papers, and, making short hints of the sentiment in each sentence, laid them by a few days, and then, without looking at the book, try'd to compleat the papers again, by expressing each hinted sentiment at length, and as fully as it had been expressed before, in any suitable words that should come to hand. Then I compared my *Spectator* with the original, discovered some of my faults, and corrected them. But I found I wanted a stock of words, or a readiness in recollecting and using them, which I thought I should have acquired before that time if I had gone on making verses; since the continual occasion for words of the same import, but of different length, to suit the measure, or of different sound for the rhyme, would have laid me under a constant necessity of searching for variety, and also have tended to fix that variety in my mind, and make me master of it. Therefore, I took some of the tales and turned them into verse; and, after a time, when I had pretty well forgotten the prose, turned them back again.

I also sometimes jumbled my collections of hints into confusion, and after some weeks endeavored to reduce them into the best order, before I began to form the full sentences and compleat the paper. This was to teach me method in the arrangement of thoughts. By comparing my work afterwards with the original, I discovered many faults and amended them.—From "The Autobiography of BENJAMIN FRANKLIN."

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With Key to the Scriptures
by
MARY BAKER EDDY

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STOCKS REACH STILL LOWER PRICE LEVEL

Break in Cotton Brings Fresh Selling of Active Stocks

NEW YORK, Oct. 8 (AP)—The stock market finished a session of confused price movements today with a wide assortment of small losses.

A favorable weekly report of the movement of revenue freight checked an early decline, but a break in cotton, on publication of the Government's monthly crop report, brought fresh selling in shares, which depressed many of the more active issues 1 to more than 2 points for a time.

There were numerous recoveries of a point or so in the late dealings, however, and at the finish, most losses ranged from fractions to a point. Trading was moderately active for a Saturday session, the turnover amounting to some 1,400,000 shares. The closing tone was slightly heavy.

Carloadings Increase

The gain in carloadings, as reported for the week ended Oct. 1, was 26,329 cars. This carried the volume of freight to the highest level attained for any seven-day period thus far in 1932, but enthusiasm over the showing was tempered by the fact that carloadings usually reach a seasonal peak at this time of year, and the normal trend turns downward early in October. All classes of freight showed gains, save livestock, but the principal gain was in coal.

Union Pacific rallied to show a fractional gain, then slid back to close more than a point lower. Southern Pacific registered an exceptional loss of 2 points. U. S. Steel and American Can reduced their extreme losses to fractions, but a number of miscellaneous issues closed about a point lower, including American Telephone, International Harvester, Case, Consolidated Gas, Sears, Woolworth and others.

Utilities, as a group, were under considerable pressure for a time.

General Motors sales report for September, issued at the close of the market, showed cars and trucks sold to consumers in the United States at 34,694, a slight reduction from the 37,230 sold in August.

Bonds Rule Lower

Sporadic rallies failed to attract any appreciable following in the bond market today and prices generally leaned toward a lower trend.

At the same time the pressure apparently was not so pronounced as in the previous session and various issues managed to recover moderately. High grade loans also continued to maintain a fairly steady position.

Most of the low-priced rails, which have been the principal sufferers in the recent declining movement, restricted their losses to a point or less. The utilities and industrials were highly irregular, while the United States Government section showed a sagging tendency.

Among the weaker carriers were liens of Alleghany Corp., Baltimore & Ohio, Chicago & North Western, Erie, Illinois Central, Missouri Pacific, New York Central, and Chesapeake Corp. Nickel Plate issues rallied at one time, the defaulted 6 per cent notes gaining more than 3 points following the denial of a receivership for the company.

RECEIVERSHIP IS ORDERED FOR S. W. STRAUS & CO.

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—A court order is before S. W. Straus & Co. today temporarily enjoining it from dealing in securities save under certain conditions laid down by Mr. John J. Bennett Jr., Attorney-General, and a receivership has been ordered to take charge of the affairs of the company under the Martin Act.

The order was issued late yesterday by Justice Alfred V. Norton of the New York Supreme Court, following a request for an injunction and receivership made by the Attorney-General, who charged S. W. Straus & Co. with "fraud on the public generally."

The decision follows several other rulings in other actions growing out of recent defaults on bonds issued by the Straus company. An inquiry into the affairs of the company, which is one of the oldest and best known in the country, was begun several weeks ago by the Bureau of Securities under the supervision of Mr. Paul J. McCaullay, Deputy Attorney-General.

MARKET AVERAGES

(Copyright, 1932, Standard Statistics Co.)

STOCKS

	50 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	90 Total
Oct. 8	52.2	25.9	24.4	53.8
Previous day	53.9	27.2	88.0	55.8
Week ago	62.6	34.7	98.7	64.6
Month ago	69.5	37.7	107.4	71.2
Year ago	81.9	51.9	122.0	84.3
Three years ago	238.6	156.3	328.6	240.9
Five years ago	139.4	122.6	126.0	130.7
High (1932)	72.3	39.8	111.0	73.9
Low (1932)	35.1	13.2	51.8	35.0
High (1931)	140.2	106.2	203.9	144.3
Low (1931)	60.0	30.8	92.8	61.3
High (1930)	202.4	141.6	281.3	205.8
Low (1930)	112.9	86.4	146.5	114.7

BONDS

	20 Industrls.	20 R'r'ds	20 Util.	60 Total
Oct. 8	64.5	66.4	82.7	71.2
Previous day	64.7	67.0	82.9	71.8
Week ago	65.9	71.0	84.3	73.7
Month ago	69.7	72.9	85.8	76.1
Year ago	72.1	84.0	92.3	82.8
Two years ago	93.8	108.3	99.8	100.6
Three years ago	92.1	101.8	96.6	96.8
High (1932)	71.3	78.0	86.2	78.1
Low (1932)	53.2	47.4	70.9	57.5
High (1931)	90.4	105.7	101.5	98.7
Low (1931)	62.3	82.3	80.2	68.5
High (1930)	94.9	109.8	101.4	101.9
Low (1930)	83.3	97.3	96.6	92.6

COMMODITY PRICES

NEW YORK, Oct. 8—Following are commodity prices quoted on the floor of the New York Produce Exchange and comparisons with last week and a year ago:

	Oct 3	Wk Ago	Yr Ago
Wheat 2 red	$ .65	$ .69½	$ .67
Corn 2 yellow	.42¼	.43½	.54½
Oats 2 white	.26¾	.28½	.33½
Flour	3.80	4.05	4.30
Beef family	14.37	14.37	13.25
Pork	17.25	18.35	20.50
Lard	.0525	.0545	.0805
Cotton mid-up	.0065	.0710	.0590
Zinc	.0310	.0325	.0350
Iron	13.84	13.84	16.26
Steel bil Pitt	26.00	26.00	29.00
Copper	.06¼	.06¼	.07
Tin	.2400	.2450	.2225
Rubber	.03⅜	.03⅜	.0500
Sugar	.0415	.0425	.0460
Lead	.0300	.0290	.0400
Wool cloth	.03	.03	.0275

SATURDAY'S NEW YORK STOCK EXCHANGE TRANSACTIONS

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 8	Last Oct. 7
98	68	7	Abraham & S pf	40	85	85	85	..
24¾	10	1.20	Abraham & Str	100	18⅜	18⅛	18⅛	..
9⅛	1⅜		Adams Express	1100	8¾	8⅛	8⅛	..
30⅝	12	2	Adams Mills	400	16¼	13½	13½	16¾
14	9½	..	Addressograph	400	10⅛	10⅛	10¼	10¼
16⅜	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	500	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8½
63½	30⅛	3	Air Reduction	2100	52¾	51¼	52¾	53½
3⅛	½		Airway Elec App	10	1½	1½	1½	..
16⅝	7⅜	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1900	10	9⅝	10	9¼
3⅝	⅜		Alleghany Corp	1100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
8¼	¾		Allegh pf ww xx	1200	3¼	3	3	3½
7¾	¾		Alleghany pf xw	100	3	3	3	..
8	⅝	..	Alegh pf w w XL	400	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3¼
15	5¼	..	Alleghany Steel	10	9	9	9	..
88¼	42½	.60	Allied Chem	7100	73¾	71¼	72¾	72¾
15⅞	4	..	Allis Chalmers	1300	9	7⅝	8	9¼
10	4¼	..	Alpha Port Cem	100	9	9	9	..
22¾	12	2	Amerada	400	18⅜	18½	18½	18½
15½	3½	..	Am Ag Ch Del	100	8¾	8¾	8¾	..
47	28	3	Am Bank Note pf	10	40¾	40¾	40¾	..
2¾	¼	..	Am Beet Sugar	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	1½
17⅞	6½	.60	Am Brake S&F	100	11	11	11	11⅞
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	75	75	75	80
73⅞	29¾	4	Am Can	8100	48¾	47½	47⅞	48¼
17	3⅛	..	Am Car & Fdry	1100	9½	9⅛	9⅛	9¾
50	16	..	Am Car & F pf	1000	23¼	22½	22½	25¼
26	7	..	Am Chain pf	100	15	15	15	..
26⅝	11	..	Am Com Alcohol	1100	21¼	19	20	21⅛
15¾	2¾	..	Am European	100	9½	9½	9½	10
15	2	..	Am & For Pow	2500	8	7⅞	7⅞	8
33	3¾	..	Am & For Pow 6	100	12½	12½	12½	13
38½	1	..	Am & For Pow 7	400	14	13½	13½	13¾
21¼	2¾	..	Am & For Pw 2pf	100	10	10	10	10
6½	1	..	Am Hide & L	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	3½
27	4½	..	Am Hide & L pf	400	13½	12¾	12¾	18½
21⅝	7⅝	2	Am Ice	400	8	7¾	8	8
12	2½	..	Am International	2100	7	6½	6¾	7⅛
15¼	3⅝	..	Am Locomotive	400	8¼	8	8	8
3¾	1	..	Am Mach & Met	400	3	1¾	3	..
9¼	1½	..	Am Metal	200	5	4⅞	4⅞	5
32	8½	..	Am Metal 6%	10	21½	21½	21½	24⅞
17¼	3	..	Am Power & Lt	3100	10	8¾	9⅛	10
58	15¼	6	Am Power & Lt	3100	10	8¾	9¼	10
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	31½	31½	31½	33½
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	400	23½	21½	21¾	24
12¼	3½	..	Am Radiator	2400	7⅜	7⅛	7¼	7½
15½	3	..	Am Rolling Mill	1400	11¼	10¼	10½	11¼
29¼	13⅛	3	Am Safety Razor	100	19½	19½	19½	20
7⅛	⅛	..	Am Ship & Com	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	..
27¼	5⅛	..	Am Smelt & Ref	2400	14½	13⅜	13⅞	14⅞
85	22	..	Am Smelt & R pf	200	41	41	41	42
15⅞	3	..	Am Steel Fdries	1400	7¾	7⅛	7⅜	7¾
39¼	13	2	Am Sugar Ref	1100	23¼	22½	23	23
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	13100	105	102⅝	103⅜	104¼
10½	2	..	Am Type F pf	10	17	17	17	17
30½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	2100	22¼	21⅛	21¼	22¼
31	11	2	Am WW&E pf	400	20½	19⅛	19¾	20¼
39⅞	15½	..	Am Woolen pf	1200	29	28⅛	28⅝	29⅝
6⅞	1¼	..	Am Zinc Led&S	700	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3½
19⅜	3	..	Anaconda Cop	4100	9⅞	9⅛	9½	10
3	1	..	Anaconda Wire	100	3	3	3	..
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	300	10½	10¼	10¼	10¼
15½	7	1	Archer Daniels	400	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12½
2¾	⅜	..	Armour Ill A	400	1½	1½	1½	1½
2	⅜	..	Armour Ill B	100	1	1	1	1
15⅜	3½	..	Armour Ill pf	200	7⅜	7	7	7¼
3⅝	1	..	Arnold Constable	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
3	⅝	..	Asso Apparel Ind	100	2	2	2	2
11	3	..	Asso Dry Goods	400	7	6¾	6¾	7
36½	15½	..	Asso Dry G 2pf	100	34¾	34¾	34¾	35
94	17⅞	..	Atchison T&SF	5500	42⅛	40	41⅛	42¼
46	9¾	..	Atl Coast Line	400	20⅝	19½	20	20⅛
21⅞	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	2100	14½	13¾	14	14⅜
25½	7½	..	Atlas Powder	100	12¼	10½	10⅞	..
151¾	28¾	4	Auburn Auto	7400	42¼	39¼	39½	42½
7⅛	1½	..	Aviation Corp Del	1100	6½	6⅛	6⅛	6⅜

—B—

12	2	..	Baldwin Loco	1100	6½	5⅝	5⅞	6½
35	8	..	Baldwin Loco pf	10	20	17½	17½	20¾
21⅜	3¾	..	Balt & Ohio	3100	12⅝	10½	11	12½
99	62	6½	Bamberger pf	50	80½	80	80	..
35½	9½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	22½	22½	22½	..
7	3⅜	..	Barnsdall A	900	4	3⅞	4	4¼
43½	16⅛	..	Beatrice Cream	1100	15⅛	14⅜	14⅜	16¼
8¾	2⅜	..	Belding Hem	400	5⅜	5½	5½	5⅝
62¼	11¼	4.09	Belg Nat Rys pf	100	59¼	59¼	59¼	..
18¾	4½	..	Bendix Aviation	3100	10⅞	10	10¼	10⅞
24⅞	5¾	..	Best & Co	100	11½	11½	11½	11½
29⅜	7¼	..	Bethlehem Steel	4600	19¼	16½	17	18¾
74	18¼	..	Beth Steel pf	100	35⅞	35	35½	36⅜
10	3⅜	..	Blaw Knox	100	6½	6½	6½	..
14	6¼	..	Bloomingdale	20	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	..
22¼	4⅞	..	Bohn Alum & Br	1600	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	11⅜
43⅜	24	2	Borden	3100	25¾	25⅛	25½	25¾
14¾	2¾	..	Borg Warner	1100	9	8⅜	8½	8¾
11⅜	2¾	..	Briggs Mfg	1100	5	4¾	5	5
50¼	11⅛	..	Brooklyn Man T	2400	19½	18	18¾	20½
78⅜	31½	6	Brooklyn M T pf	400	57½	57	57	58
7¼	1½	..	Bucyrus-Erie	400	4½	4⅜	4⅜	..
3¼	½	..	Budd Mfg	700	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
4½	⅝	..	Budd Wheel	400	2½	2¼	2¼	2½
8	2⅛	..	Bullard	300	4	4	4	4
5½	1⅛	..	Bulova Watch	400	2¼	1⅞	2¼	2
13¼	6½	.80	Burroughs Add	100	8½	8½	8½	8½
21¾	3½	..	Bush Terminal	100	5½	5½	5½	5½
2	½	..	Butte Cop & Zinc	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	1
24⅝	7	..	Byers	2500	14⅜	13¾	13⅞	14¾

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	100	11½	11½	11½	11⅝
77⅜	15½	..	Calumet & Hecla	700	3½	3⅜	3½	3¾
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	12700	9½	8¾	9⅛	9¼
20⅝	7¼	..	Canadian Pacific	27000	14½	13⅝	14⅛	14½
23¾	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	100	19⅛	19⅛	19⅛	19½
9½	2⅛	..	Capital Admin	100	6	6	6	..
65¾	16¾	..	Case Thresh	36000	43	39¼	40	42¼
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	2100	9	8½	9	8¾
12⅝	1⅛	..	Celanese Corp	8600	6¾	6¼	6¾	6¾
20½	7⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	2800	17	16⅛	16⅛	17
6¾	2⅜	..	Century Ribbon	100	3¾	3¾	3¾	..
15½	3½	..	Cerro de Pasco	1400	⅜	7	7	7½
20¼	16½	..	Checker Cab Mfg	100	25	25	25	..
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	8900	13	11¾	11¾	12¾
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	16000	20½	19½	19½	20⅝
5	½	..	Chi & E Ill pf	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	..
5⅜	1¼	..	Chi & Gt West	100	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	3⅛
15½	2½	..	Chi & Gt W pf	9300	10¼	9	10	11
4½	¾	..	Chi Mil & St P	100	2½	2½	2½	2½
8	1⅛	..	Chi Mil & St P pf	2800	3¾	3½	3½	3¾
1	2	..	Chi & N western	6100	6⅝	6½	6½	6⅞
6¾	1	..	Chi Pneu Tool	4600	3⅞	3½	3⅝	3¼
16⅜	1½	..	Chi Rock Isl & P	18100	6⅜	6½	6½	7
24½	2	..	Chi RI&P 6%	3400	9⅛	9	9	9⅛
27½	4¼	..	Chi RI&P cf 7	3100	10⅛	10	10⅛	12
12½	5	..	Chickasha Cot O	100	10	10	10	10
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	25000	14¼	13⅜	13¾	14
28½	11⅜	2	City Ice & Fuel	100	13¾	11¾	13¾	..
22	10	1	Cluett Peabody	100	12¾	12¾	12¾	..
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	600	14	13½	13½	14
95	65	6	Colg-Palm-P pf	100	85	85	85	..
10⅞	2¾	..	Collins & Aikman	400	5½	5½	5½	5¼
14⅞	2⅞	..	Colo Fuel & Ir	600	7	6½	6¾	7
37	20	8	Colo F & I pf	100	26	26	26	..
21	4½	9	Columbia Gas	9500	14	12⅝	13	14
79¾	40	6	Columbia G pf A	1400	72	71	71	73
27¾	12½	2	Columbian Carb	18600	27	26½	27¾	27½
14⅞	4½	..	Columbia Pic	100	10	10	10	10⅜
11	3½	.50	Comm Credit	400	5½	5	5½	5⅜
70	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	10	72	72	72	72
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inv Tr	2700	21	19½	20	20½
81	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	76	76	76	..
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	6500	9¼	9	9	9¼
58	13⅜	.30	Comwlth & So	2400	3¼	3	3⅛	3⅜
60½	27⅜	6	Comwlth & S 6pf	100	44⅜	44⅜	44⅜	46
12½	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	1800	9½	8¾	8¾	9
5⅜	1	..	Consol Film Ind	100	3¼	3¼	3¼	3½
11⅜	2½	2	Consol Film I pf	1400	7¾	7⅜	8¼	..
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	12600	56	54⅜	54⅜	56
98⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	900	96½	95⅞	95⅞	96½
10⅛	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	1000	5¾	3½	3½	..
9	4	..	Consol Oil	1000	6¼	6⅛	6⅛	6¼
1⅝	⅛	..	Consol Textile	500	⅞	⅜	⅜	⅝
72	38	..	Container A	100	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	..
8	2⅞	..	Cont Baking A	100	4½	4½	4½	4⅝
1¾	⅞	..	Cont Baking B	100	1500	⅞	¾	¾
47¾	24⅜	6	Cont Baking pf	1600	39⅝	38⅝	39	40
41	17⅝	2	Cont Can	1800	30	29½	30	30
8½	3	..	Cont Dia Fiber	600	4⅝	4½	4½	4⅝
25¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	1600	16⅜	15⅛	16⅛	16
3¾	⅝	..	Cont Motors	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
9⅜	3⅜	..	Cont Oil	7500	5⅜	5⅛	5⅛	5½
55½	24⅜	3	Corn Products	27000	46½	44⅛	46½	46¼
7⅞	1½	..	Coty	600	4	3¾	3¾	4
24	12½	2*	Cream of Wheat	100	22	22	22	23
7¼	2¼	..	Crosley Radio	100	3⅞	3⅞	3⅞	4
15⅞	7⅞	..	Crown Cork & S	100	10½	10½	10½	10¾
25	19½	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	22½	22½	22½	22¾
49¾	15	..	Crucible Steel pf	50	28⅜	28⅛	28⅛	30½
3¼	½	..	Cuba Co	100	1½	1½	1½	..
31	7	..	Curtis Publishing	700	16½	16	16	..
3¼	⅞	..	Curtiss-Wright	2100	2¼	2	2	2¼
11¾	1½	..	Curtis-Wright A	1600	3½	3	3	3⅛
12	3½	..	Cutler Hammer	100	6½	6½	6½	6½

—D—

9¼	1	..	Davison Chem	300	4	3⅝	3⅝	4⅛
7⅝	4	.60	Davega Stores	100	3½	3½	3½	..
96½	22	6	Del & Hudson	2700	60	58	58	60½
45⅞	6½	..	Del Lack & W	9700	27¾	24¼	26	27
122	59	6	Detroit Edison	400	75¼	75¼	75¼	79½
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	500	18½	18	18	18⅝
26	20½	1½	Diamond M pf	100	25½	25½	25½	..
12¼	7½	1	Dome Mines	1600	10⅜	10⅝	10¾	10⅝
18½	11¼	.50	Dominion Stores	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15½
18⅜	5	.75	Douglas A	3000	12⅜	11½	12¼	13
59¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	16000	35½	34½	34½	35

—E—

87½	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	10100	50	49½	49½	50
9⅞	3	..	Eaton Axle & Sp	700	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	6
32¾	8½	1.20	Elec Auto-Lite	14000	17⅛	16	16½	17⅝
2½	½	..	Elec Boat	100	1	1	1	1½
4	⅞	..	Elec & Mus Ind	400	1⅞	1⅞	1⅞	2
46	23¼	..	Elec Pow & Lt	14000	8⅞	8	8	8⅝
60	10¾	7	Elec Pow & L pf	2800	27½	26½	26½	26½
55½	8⅞	6	El Pw&L 6% pf	600	26¼	26¼	26¼	27
35¼	12⅝	..	Elec Sto Battery	400	23¼	21¼	21¼	22½
37½	16	3	Endicott Johnson	1600	28½	28	28	..
51	16	5	Engineers P S 5pf	100	34	34	34	..
16¾	2	..	Erie RR	500	6	5	5⅝	6½
15	⅞	..	Erie RR 1pf	100	8	8	8	8¼

—F—

15¾	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	200	11¾	11¾	11¾	..
22	9½	1½	Fed Lt & Trac	100	10½	10½	10½	..
2⅜	½	..	Fed Screw W	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
10⅜	3	..	Fed Water Serv	400	4⅜	4	4	4⅜
27¾	8	1.20	Fidelity Ph F In	700	15	14⅞	15	15
18⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	1300	12	11⅜	12	12
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	400	59½	59½	59½	60
¾	⅛	..	Fisk Rubber	23600	¼	⅛	¼	⅛
2⅜	¼	..	Fisk Rub 1pf	300	⅜	⅜	⅜	⅜
15⅞	3	..	Foster-Wheeler	1100	9¼	8½	8½	9¼
22¾	10¼	1.20	Fourth Nat Inv	300	19	17⅞	17⅞	18
5	1	..	Fox Film A	1900	3	2⅝	2⅝	3
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	2800	22¼	20¼	20¼	22¾
25¼	2½	..	Fuller pr pf	250	25	22	22	22

—G—

3½	¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	1100	2	2	2	..
17½	5¾	..	Gamewell	80	12¾	12	12½	12
5½	½	..	Gen Am Inv	200	3¾	3½	3⅝	4
35¾	9½	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	4800	16	13	15½	16¼
15½	4¾	..	Gen Asphalt	900	7½	7	7	7¾
19⅝	10½	2	Gen Baking	700	14	13¾	14	14
8	½	..	Gen Bronze	300	2¾	2½	2½	..
5	¼	..	Gen Cable	300	2⅞	2¾	2¾	2⅞
11½	1½	..	Gen Cable A	400	5½	4⅞	5	..
25¾	3⅜	..	Gen Cable pf	50	13½	12	12	14
26¼	8½	.40	Gen Electric	5500	15¾	14½	15	15¾
11⅞	10⅜	.80	Gen Elec Sp	100	11⅝	11⅜	11⅜	11⅝
40½	19⅝	2	Gen Foods	1900	28½	27½	28	28⅝
30	8¼	7	Gen Gas & E 7% A	20	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	18
40	5¼	8	Gen Gas & E 8% A	10	26	26	26	27⅝
48½	20	3	Gen Mills	200	44	43½	43½	44½
24⅝	7⅜	1	Gen Motors	11000	14½	13¼	13¾	14½
4	2¾	..	Gen Out Ad	200	3½	3½	3½	..
7½	1	..	Gen Pub Service	200	3½	2⅝	3¼	3½
28⅝	6½	1	Gen Ry Signal	1200	13	11¾	12½	13
2¼	¾	..	Gen Realty	400	1¼	1⅛	1⅛	1⅜
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	3400	15¾	14½	15	16½
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	200	68½	68	68	..
2⅜	⅞	..	Gimbel Bros	800	3¼	2¾	2¾	2½
31	8	..	Gimbel Bros pf	100	12½	12½	12½	..
10⅜	3¼	..	Glidden	700	5⅞	5½	5⅝	6
76	35	7	Glidden pf	4000	68	68	68	..

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 8	Last Oct. 7
8	2⅝		Gobel (Adolf)	100	4¾	4¾	4¾	4¾
20⅝	8¼	1.10	Gold Dust	400	16¾	16⅜	16⅜	17
12⅜	2¼	..	Goodrich	4900	6⅜	6⅛	6⅛	6
33¼	7	..	Goodrich pf	100	12½	12½	12½	18
29⅜	5½	..	Goodyear	2400	15¼	14	14½	16⅜
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	900	44	42½	42¾	..
20⅜	7¼	..	Gotham Silk Hos	300	20

WEEK'S REVIEW OF BUSINESS AND FINANCE

Worst of Trade Slump Over Is Consensus—Security Markets Lower

The current week is without any very important international developments in the financial or industrial fields.

The attention of observers is largely directed to domestic events, not the least of which was the new 12-point program of rehabilitation for the farm industry elaborated last Tuesday by President Hoover, one of the most interesting points being the recommendation that the war debts be used to expand the foreign markets for American agricultural products.

Important, too, was the address of Secretary of the Treasury Mills before the American Bankers Association at Los Angeles that the banking and credit structure has been made secure and that a broad, non-partisan program had been evolved to promote recovery, and that the cooperative forces behind it were the Administration, Congress, the Federal Reserve System, the Banking and Industrial Committees and private business interests. He rejected the conception of a national economic life directed from Washington, and held to the theory of individual initiative and enterprise.

Bankers Say Worst Over

At the annual meeting of the American Bankers Association, it was the consensus that recovery in business had begun. The bankers went on record as condemning excessive government borrowing and excessive taxation, pointing to a rise in federal, state and municipal expenditures from $2,000,000,000 in 1912 to $12,000,000,000 in 1931. They praised the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and pointed to the decline in bank failures, the increasing imports of gold, the gain in bank deposits, the rising carloadings, higher volume of industrial production and better commodity prices as definite evidences of improvement.

The agreement by rail executives this week to conform to President Hoover's request that they postpone further efforts to reduce railroad union wages until after Jan. 1 is seen as a move to continue the wage levels until a new agreement can be reached between the railroads and the men. The managements cannot delay their new reduction movement, it is said, unless they receive assurance that the present reduction of 10 per cent would remain in effect until a new agreement was reached.

The Unemployment Problem

Moves in attacking the grave problem of unemployment is steadfastly going ahead. Mr. Alfred P. Sloan, chairman of the "share-the-work" campaign in the Second Federal Reserve District, has picked out 10 regional chairmen, who will endeavor to put into effect plans which will bring to the attention of every American employer a variety of common sense methods of giving his present employees a greater sense of security in their jobs and so far as possible, to add more employees.

Assurance is given the public at the fifteenth annual conference of the Direct Mail Advertising Association at New York that the worst of the business slump is over and the stage set for recovery. Kenneth M. Goode, advertising expert and author, stated that we are facing no economic revolution or collapse, but on the contrary "we stand at this moment on the threshold of the world's greatest era of business activity."

A constructive development was the refusal of a Chicago judge to place the Nickel Plate Railroad in receivership, asserting that evidence was insufficient. Heartening, too, was the opening of the inquiry on the condition of the railroads of the country by the committee headed by Calvin Coolidge and assisted by Alfred Smith, Bernard M. Baruch, Clark Howell Sr. and Alexander Legge. Chief investigator for the committee is Dr. Harold G. Moulton, president of Brookings Institute, author and economist.

Enthusiasm Cools

In the field of domestic business, a cooling off of previously expressed enthusiasm has taken place, engendered by a slump in grain prices and accompanied by a sharp decline in the prices of securities. The stock market lost a billion dollars in September and a substantial, further loss has been registered in October. Third-quarter reports of earnings are expected to be poor, and what with election uncertainties, incentive for purchase of stocks seems to be lacking.

Bank clearings this week rose sharply due to quarterly settlements. Business failures in September fell about 20 per cent from August to the lowest number in more than a year, being 1262 compared with 1645 in August. Bank deposits are higher. Broker's loans rose only nominally. Commodity prices have stabilized for the time being.

The light industries are still doing well, but the heavy industries show lack of real improvement. Agriculture is depressed by inadequate prices, the railroads held back by insufficient loadings, though these are increasing; the auto industry awaits a releasing of new models and building is still slow. Power output is showing a smaller decrease, steel output is at 18 per cent, a gain from the 13 per cent of August, and retail trade is on the whole better.

Reports from Paris show that France is losing ground. Foreign trade is down sharply, and treasury receipts are $60,000,000 below estimates.

In Germany, industrial levels are at the lowest levels. The credit situation is precarious. England continues cheerful; with business fairly good. The textile mills are again humming.

COTTON CROP ESTIMATE

WASHINGTON, Oct. 8 (AP)—This year's cotton crop was forecast today by the Department of Agriculture at 11,425,000 bales of 500 pounds gross weight, compared with 11,310,000 bales forecast a month ago and 17,096,000 bales ginned last year.

FEW DIVIDEND REDUCTIONS

Dividend reductions in the aggregate were relatively small during September, the average dividend rate a share of $1.24 on Sept. 30 comparing favorably with the figure of $1.25 on Aug. 31, according to the monthly compilation prepared by Moody's Investors Service.

New York Bond Market

	High	Low
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	22¼	20½
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	17	16
Alleghany Corp 5s '50	15¼	14
Amer Chain deb 6s 33	55	55
Amer & Foreign Pow 6s 2030	32¼	31
Amer I G Chem 5½s '49	78	78
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	69	69
Amer Smelting 5s '47	94	93½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105½	105½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105	104¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	102½
Amer T&T 5s '65	103	102⅝
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	107¼	107
Amer WW & Elec deb 6s '75	74	73
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	44	43
Armour & Co 4½s '39	78½	78
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	75½	74⅞
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93⅞	93¾
Atch T&SF 4½s '48	91½	91½
Atlanta & Yadkin 4s '49	36	36
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	77½	77½
Atl Refining deb 5s '37	100	100
Balt & Ohio 1st 4s '48	83½	83½
Balt & Ohio 4s PLEWV div '41	72¼	72¼
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	60	58
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	33¾	31
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	47½	47½
Balt & O 5s ct Swn div '50	74½	74
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	50	50
Ben Ind Loan 6s '46	81	81
Beth Steel pur mon 5s '36	96¼	96¼
Beth Steel rfg 5s '42	91¼	91¼
Boston & Maine 5s '67	69	69
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	10	10
Bow-Biltmore s f g 7s '34	41¼	41¼
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	85¾	85
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	103¾	103¾
Bklyn Un El 1st 5s '50	75	74½
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '45	107	107
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '50	102	102
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	101¼	101½
Buff R & P 4½s '57	56¼	56
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	75	74
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	104	104
Calif Petroleum 5s '39	94½	94½
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	89½	89½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	88¾	88
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	89⅝	89⅝
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	88⅝	88⅝
Can Nat Ry 5s '70	95⅛	95⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	95⅛	95⅛
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	95⅜	95
Can North deb 7s '40	104	103¾
Can Pacific deb 4s	71¼	71¼
Can Pacific 5s '44	92½	92½
Can South 5s A '62	87¼	87¼
Cen Ill El & Gas 1st 5s '51	72⅝	72⅝
Cen New England 4s '61	65½	65½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	84⅛	84
Certainteed 5½s '48	42¼	41½
Ches Corp 5s '47	64	63
Ches & O cv 4½s A '93	84	84
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	96	96
Ches & O con 5s '39	104	103⅜
Ches & O 4½s B	85	85
Chicago B & Q 4s ill div '49	83¾	83¾
Chicago B & Q 4s Ill div '49	87½	87½
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	95	88
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	88	11
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	11	46
Chicago Ind & S gen 5s '66	48	25
Chicago Ind & L rfg 6s '47	25	38
Chicago M&StP gen 5s '89	38	60
Chicago M&StP cv 4½s '32 ct	60	64
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '89	64	64
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	65	7½
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	8½	25¼
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	26	24
Chicago & Nw 4¾s cv '49	24	20¼
Chicago & Nw deb 5s '33	20¼	65
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037 "C"	65	23¾
Chicago RI&P rfg 4s '34	23⅝	33
Chicago RI&P 4½s cv '60	36	18½
Chicago HerHau & SE in 5s '60	21¾	37
Chicago Un Sta 4½s A '63	37	95½
Chicago Un Sta 5s '44	95½	101¼
Chicago & W Indiana 4s '52	101¼	68¼
Childs Co 5s '43	68¼	82
Chile Copper 5s '47	82	30
Clev CC&StL 4½s E '77	30	42
Clev Un Term 4½s '77	42	50
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	50	70
Colonial Oil 6s '38	70	84
Colo & So 4½s '80 A	84	50
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	50	60½
Columbia Gas & E 5s '52 Apr	83	82½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	84⅞	84
Columbus Ry Pr L 5½s '42	88¾	88¾
Con Gas 5s '57	100½	100½
Con Coal (Md) rfg 5s '50	101¼	100
Con Gas 4½s '51	11	11
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	97½	97¼
Consum Pow uni 5s '52	105⅝	105⅝
Container Corp 5s ct '43	103⅜	103⅜
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	23	23
Cumberland T&T 5s '37	86	85½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	105⅛	105⅛
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	84	84
Den Gas & Elec 5s '51	95½	95⅛
Den& Rio G con 4s '36	90⅝	90⅝
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	42	42
Den & Rio G Wn rfg 5s '78	18	15½
Detroit Ed 5s WI '52	24	22
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	100⅛	100½
Detroit Ed 5s '49	95⅝	95¼
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101¾	101
Dodge Bros sf 6s '40	101½	101½
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	86¾	86½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	102½	102½
Erie RR ref 5s '67	38	38
Erie RR gen 5s '75	29¾	29
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	29½	29
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	53¾	53¾
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	98¼	98¼
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	64½	64¼
Gen Pub Svc 5½s '39	85½	85½
Gen Theater Equip 6s '40	33⅜	33⅜
Goodrich 6s '45	55	54
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	55	55
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	80	80
Gotham S Hos 6s '36	80½	80½
Grand Tk Ry Can 7s '40	86½	86½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	103¾	103¾
Great Northern 5s '73 C	56	56
Great Northern gen 5½s B '52	62	62
Great Northern 7s '36 A	61	69
Hudson Coal 5s '62	72	40¼
Hudson Co Gas 5s '49	40	104¼
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	104¼	53
Hudson & Man rfg 5s '57	51	85½
Humble Oil 5s '37	85½	102⅜
Ill Bell Tel rfg 5s '56	102⅜	105¾
Ill Central 4s '52	105¾	58
Ill Central 4s '53	58	47½
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	46½	57½
Ill Central 4¾s '66	57½	38⅝
Ill Central 6½s '36	38⅝	66½
Ill Central CStL&NO 4½s '63	66½	40¼
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	40¼	43½
Ill Steel deb 4½s '40	43½	101¼
Ind Ill & Ia 4s '56	101	39
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	39	80⅝
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	80⅝	47¾
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	46½	43
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	43	7½
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	7¾	7¼
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	8	47½
Inter Rap Trans 6s '32	47½	16
Inter Rap Trans 7s '32	16	58¼
Int Ag col 5s sta '32	58¼	51
Int & Gr Nor 1st 6s '52	51	26½
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	26½	42
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	42	48
Int Paper 6s '55	48	18
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	18	34
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	34	40½
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	40½	37½
Inv Equity Corp 5s A '47	37½	81½
Iowa Pub Ser 5s '57	81½	60½
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	60½	100¾
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	100¾	49
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	49	41
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	41	72¼
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	72¼	63½
Lake Shore & MS 3½s '97	63½	79
L'Autaro 6s	79	6
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	6	51½
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '33	51½	75
Lehigh Val Coal 5s '74	75	32½
Loew's Inc 6s '41	32½	85¾
Long Island rfg 4s '49	85¾	84¼
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	84¼	103¾
L&N S Mon col 4s '52	103¾	45
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	45	23
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	24	77
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	77	75
eMtro Edison rfg 5s '53	75	95⅝
Metro Water 5½s '50	95¼	74
Mich Cen 4½s '79	74	67
Midland of NJ 5s '40	67	50¼
Midvale Steel conv 5s '36	51	96
Mil El Ry & Lt 1st 5s '61	96	81¾
Min StL & SSM 5s gtd	81¾	52½
Min StP & SSM 6s '46	52½	23
Mo K & T adj 5s A '67	23	35
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	35	17¼
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	15¾	27
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	27	27½
Mo Pacific 5s G '78	27½	26½
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	26½	26½
Mo Pac 5s I '81	26½	26
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	26	16¼
Mobile & Ohio 4½s '77	16¼	6½
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	6½	88¼
Montreal Tram 5s A '55	88¼	75
Mutual Fuel 5s '47	75	100
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	100	88
Nat Steel 5s	38½	78⅞
New Eng T&T 4½s B '61	80	102
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102	107
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	107	87¼
N O Pub Ser 5s A '52	87¼	65½
N O Pub Ser 5s B	65½	66¼
N O T & M 5½s '54	66¼	34
N O T & M 5s C '56	31¼	26
NYC&HR deb 4s '34	26	71
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	71	49
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	47	49
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	49	51¾
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	51¾	76
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	76	18½
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	18½	21
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	20½	37½
NY Conec Ry 4½s '53	36	88¾
NY Edison 5s C '51	88¾	105
NY Edison 5s '44	105½	105½
NY Edison rfg 6½s '41	105½	111½
NY YGELH&P pur m 4s '49	111½	97¾
NY NH&H nc deb 4s '55	98½	65
NY NH&H deb 4s '57	65	50
NY NH&H cv 6s '48	51	75
NY Ont & W gen 4s '55	75	42
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	42	51
NY Steam Corp 5s '51	51	101¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	101	100⅜
NY Sus & W gen 5s '40	100½	30
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	30½	102⅜
Norf & W con 4s '96N	103	96½
North Am Co 5s '61	97½	83¾
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	84¾	101¼
Nor Pacific 4s B 2047	101¾	62¼
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	62⅜	79½
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	80	100⅝
Ore Short Line gtd 5s '46	100⅝	100½
Otts Steel 6s '41	102¼	26
Owen Ill Glass 5s	28⅞	26
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	95½	27½
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	27½	103¼
Pac Tel & Tel 1st 5s '37	103¼	104⅜
Pac Tel & Tel rfg 5s '52	104⅜	105¾
Pac Pub Ser 5s	97⅞	97⅞

	High	Low
Paramount Public 5½s '50	22	22
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53 ct	30	20
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	15½	13
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	93	92½
Penn Railroad 4½s D '70	65	65
Penn Railroad con 4½s '60	97	97
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	81½	81
Penn Railroad 5s '84	86¼	86
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	91	90½
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	91	90½
Pere Marquette 4½s '30	100¾	100½
Phillips Pet 5¼s '39	84	84
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	68	67½
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	88¼	88⅛
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	95⅜	94½
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	83	83
Pillsbury Floum M 6s '43	51	51
Pitts CC&StL 4½s '77	100	100
Pitts CC&StL 5s A '70	78	78
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	88	88
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	56¾	55½
Pub Svc E&G 4s	32¼	31
Pure Oil 5½s '37	95½	95½
Read rfg 4½s A '97	75½	75½
Read rfg 4½s B '97	83¾	83¾
Remington Rand 5½s '47 ww	83¾	83¾
Richfield Oil Co of Cal 6s '44	63	62
St Louis IM&S 4s R&G div '33	20½	20½
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	48½	48½
St Louis SW 1st 5s '52 fdg	10¾	10½
StP & KCSL 4½s '41	25	25
Shell Pipe 5s '47	40	40
Shell Union 5s '52	77¾	76
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	74	74
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	74¼	74
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	30⅜	30⅜
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	92	92
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94¾	94½
Skelly Oil Co 5½s '39	102½	102½
Smith A O 6½s '53	61¾	61½
Southern Pacific 4½s '68	100½	100½
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	50	48½
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	50½	47½
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	68	49½
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	26½	65
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	32	25
Southern Ry gen 6½s '56	35	32
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	103¾	32¾
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	97¾	103⅞
Tenn Elec Power 6s '47	100	97⅛
Ter RR Asso StL rfg 4s '53	79½	99¾
Texas Corp 5s '44	88	79
Tex & Pac 5s B '77	51	87
Tex & Pac 5s C '79	50	51
Tex & Pac 5s D '80	89	50
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	30	89
Third Ave adj 5s '60	33¼	29
Truax Traer Coal 6½s '43	47¼	33
Trumbell Steel 6s '40	62	46½
Union El L & P 5½s '54	102½	62
Union Oil Cal 5s C '35	98⅞	102½
Union Oil Cal 6s '42	102	98½
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97⅜	101¾
Union Pacific 5s	101	97⅜
US Rubber Co 5s '47	51	101
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	73½	50
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '59 ww	30	73½
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	33¼	29
Vanadium 5s '41	47¼	33
Va El & Pow 5½s	100½	46⅞
Wabash RR 5s D '80	9	100
Warner Sugar 1st 7s '41	104¾	9
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	23¼	104¾
Warren Bros 6s '41	43	28¼
West Pa Pow 5s A '46	104¼	43
Western Electric 5s '44	101	104¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	63	101
Western Pacific 5s A '46	33	63
Western Union 5s '51	65½	33
Western Union col 5s '38	80⅛	65
Western Union 6½s '36	85¼	80⅛
Western Un 5s '60	66⅜	85¼
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	87	66⅜
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	68	86¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s B '70	68¾	67¼

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	—Last— Oct. 8	Oct. 7
3½s '47	101.25	101.16	101.17	101.22
1st 4¼s '47	102.22	102.18	102.19	102.20
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.18	103.19	103.20
4th 4¼s reg	103.17	103.16	103.16	103.16
US 3s '55	96.14	96.10	96.10	96.14
US 3½s '49	.98	97.26	97.29	97.31
US 3½s '43/.Mar	100.31	100.29	100.31	100.30
US 3½s '43 June	101.	100.30	100.30	101.1
US 3½s '47	100.22	100.20	100.22	100.22
US 3½s '56	102.19	102.15	102.15	102.17
US 4s '54	104.25	104.18	104.18	104.23
US 4¼s '52	108.2	107.24	107.27	108.6

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi PP 5s '53	21	20
Adriatic Elec 7s '52	90½	90½
Akershus 5s '63	71¼	71
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	48	48
Antioquia 7s D '45	10½	10
Antwerp 8s '58	88¼	88¼
Argentine Gov 5s '45	59	59
Argentine Gov 5½s '62	51	49¾
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	56⅝	58⅜
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	56¼	56¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	55½	55½
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	56¼	56
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	57	56⅛
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	56½	56¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '61	56	56
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	56¼	56
Argentine Gov 6s '58 B	55⅝	55¼
Australia 4½s '56	77¼	76¼
Australia 5s '55	84½	83
Australia 5s '57	84	83
Austria (Gov) 7s '43	48½	48½
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	92	92
Austria Hydro 6½s	40	40
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	92½	92¼
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	48	48
Belgium (King) 6s '55	99¼	98½
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	101¼	100⅝
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105⅜	105
Belgium (King) 7s '56	105⅞	105
Bergen 5s '60	75½	75½
Berlin (City) 6s '58	35⅝	35⅝
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	43	42¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	52¾	51½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	51½	51½
Berlin Elev (City) 6½s '51	49¼	49½
Berlin Elec 6s '55	51½	43½
Bogota (City) 8s '45	15¾	15¾
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	6½	6½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '58	7¼	6¾
Bordeaux (City) 6s '34	104	104
Brazil (Cen El Ry) 7s '52	6	6
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	16½	16½
Brazil 6½s '27-'57	18½	17
Brazil (US) 8s '41	20½	20½
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	62¾	62¾
Bremen 7s '35	55	55
Brisbane 6s '50	82⅞	81½
Brisbane 5s '57	75¾	74
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	45⅝	45⅝
Buenos Aires (Prov) 6½s '61	32	31½
Buenos Aires 6½s '55	32	32
Bulgaria 7½s '68	27	26½
Caldas (Rep) 7½s '46	15¼	15
anada (Dom) 4½s '60	100	99
Canada (Dom) 4½s '60	88¼	87¼
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	101¾	101⅜
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	8¾	8⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61	8¾	8⅝
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	8¾	8
Chile (Rep) 6s '63	8¼	8¼
Chilean Loan 7s '60	8	7¼
Cologne (City) 6½s '50	28	28
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '47	28	28
Colombia Agr Bk 6s '48	37	37
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Jan	34	33
Colombia (Rep) 6s '61 Oct	34	33
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	78¾	78½
Cordoba (City) 7s '57	15	15
Cundi (Rep) 6½s '59	10	10
Czechoslovakia (Rep) 8s B '52	99	99
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	78½	77½
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	92	91½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	94	93
Dresden 7s '45	52	52
Duke Price Power 6s '66	58¾	57½
Dutch EI 5½s Mar '53	98½	98½
Fiat 7s '46 war	91	91
Finland 5½s '58	67¾	67¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	68¾	68¾
Finland (Rep) 7s '50	74	74
Finnish A 6½s '54	66	66
Frankfort 6½s '53	37	37
French (Rep) 7s '49	115¾	115½
French (Rep) 7½s '41	121	120½
Geisenkirchen Min 6s '34	55½	54¼
German 7s '49	70	69
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	56	56
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	52¼	51⅞
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	52¾	51¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	58	51¼
Germ El Pow '53	51¾	51½
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	51⅜	43½
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	43½	44
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	44	50¼
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	50¼	52
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	52	51½
Good Hope IndSW 7s '45	47½	47½
Hamburg 6s '46	47½	47¼
Hansa 6s '39 ww	37¾	37½
Harpen 6s '49 ww	52½	52¼
Helsingfors 6½s '60	67	67
Hungary Mun 7½s '45	19¾	19⅝
Italian Credit Con 7s A '37	95¾	95¾
Italian Credit Con 7s B '47	93	92½
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	89¼	89
Italy (King) 7s '51	98¼	97½
Jap (Con Pwr) 7s '44	48½	48
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	52¾	52¾
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	63	63¾
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	26¼	26¼
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	18	17
Kreuger & Toll ct	16½	16½
Leipzig (City) 7s '47	46	44½
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	81¾	81¾
Lyons (City) 6s '34	104	104
Medellin 6½s '54	12	12
Meridionale El 7s '57	94	94
Milan (City) 6½s '52	86¾	85½
Minas Geraes 6½s '59	11	11
Montecatin 7s '37 ww	93	93
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	24¾	24¾
New South Wales 5s '57	82¾	81
New South Wales 5s 58	82¾	81¼
Nord Rys 6½s '50	105½	105½
Norway (Mun) Bank 5s '67	77¾	77¾
Norway (King) 5½s '65	84	84
Norway (King) 6s '43	88¼	87⅞
Norway (King) 6s '44	87½	87½
Norway (King) 6s '52	88¾	88½
NorwegianEI 5½s '57	71	71
Nuremberg 6s '52	38½	38½
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	72⅝	72⅝
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	47	47
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	52½	52½
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	101¾	101¾
Paris-Orleans 7s '58	100	100
Pernambuco (State) 7s '47	6	5
Peru (Gov) 6s '60	6½	6½
Peru (Gov) 7s '59	52	52
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	55	55
Poland (Gov) 7s '47	52	51¾
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	59	58¼
Prussia 6½s '51	47½	47
Prussia 6s '52	46¾	46¾
Queensland (State) 7s '41	100	99⅜
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	52	52

	High	Low
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	51½	51½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	51½	50⅜
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	12	8
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	10	9¾
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	11½	11⅛
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '67	10	10
Rome (City) 6½s '52	88¾	88¼

News of Art, Music and the Theater

Worcester Music Festival

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Worcester, Mass.

THE seventy-third annual festival of the Worcester County Musical Association opened in Mechanics Hall, Oct. 5. For the eighth consecutive year, Mr. Albert Stoessel again conducted the programs, and the roster of soloists included the Misses Grace Moore and Louise Lerch, sopranos; Gladys Swarthout and Marie Powers, contraltos, and Messrs. Paul Althouse, tenor; Julius Huehn, baritone; J. M. Sanromá, pianist, and Felix Salmond, cellist. Mr. Walter E. Howe, whose editing of the program book has been a feature of the festival for some years, again appeared in the capacity of organist and the accompanists were Mrs. J. Vernon Butler and Mr. Gregory Ashman.

Those skeptical persons who have lugubriously wagged their heads over the seeming doom of all things musical should take heart, for during the last week, the Worcester Music Festival Association has again demonstrated that audiences are to be had in apparently undiminished numbers and enthusiasm for programs of worth-while musical fare.

For the opening concert Mr. Stoessel presented a trio of Bach Chorales for chorus and orchestra, in his own arrangement, which again proved his ability to call upon the resources of the modern orchestra without destroying the essence of the original Bach. From a timely program note we learn that "In the Statutes of Salzburg is found the following admonition: 'The people shall learn to sing . . . not in such a disorderly way as heretofore, but better.'" Although disorder has never been a fault to which the Worcester Festival Chorus has subscribed, it seemed to one listener that greater unity of purpose had been achieved in these chorales than in some other works of a similar nature. Phrases were articulate and general continuity well observed, with a tone quality which goes far, in the presentation of Bach, to bring forward the lyrical quality too infrequently emphasized in the works of this musical giant.

* * *

The high light of the evening was Elgar's "Dream of Gerontius," after the poem by Cardinal Newman, a curious mixture of musical platitudes and ingenious ideas. During the last 30 years we have learned to listen to a multitude of sounds in the name of music, and having become accustomed to progressions of which Sir Edward, at the time, probably did not dream, it is surprising that his work should be outmoded to no greater degree. The chorus, "Go in the Name of God," moves majestically and approached perfection in presentation, and the rarely lovely "Kyrie eleison" brought from the voices a tone color of unusually fine quality. Having acquired the knack of tone color, it would seem that it now remains for the chorus to acquire also the art of expressing musical irony. One felt that a telling point had been missed in the "Chorus of Demons." Mr. Althouse as Gerontius was vocally fit and invested the part with no inconsiderable dramatic flavor. With slight effort, apparently, he re-created for his audience the mood of the music.

* * *

The second concert of the series comprised the "Egmont" Overture by Beethoven, in a conservative reading, followed by a masterly presentation of "Schelomo" (Rhapsodie Hébraïque) by Bloch, played by Mr. Felix Salmond. Seldom does it fall to the lot of the listener to give ear to music in modern idiom in so sympathetic a translation. A first performance in America of Symphonic Fragments from the opera "Il Finto Arlecchino" by Francesco Malipiero gave an interesting fillip to the program, and incidently inspired a desire for more of the score. There followed Boccherini's Concerto for cello and orchestra, sounding more early Beethoven than Italian and winning round plaudits for Mr. Salmond. Three Indian dances by Frederick Jacobi completed a well-built program.

The third program comprised a pair of choruses from "The Seasons" by Haydn; Carpenter's "Song of Faith," with Mr. Bulkeley Smith as Narrator; a first performance in America of Vaughn Williams's "Benedicite," with Miss Louise Lerch soloist; Constant Lambert's "Rio Grande," with J. M. Sanromá as pianist, and Miss Marie Powers as contralto soloist; a quartet of choruses entitled "Rosemary" for women's voices unaccompanied, by Randall Thompson, and, to close, a "Magnificat" by Walter Howe.

To this reviewer, the "Benedicite" of Vaughan Williams seems not to approach the standard which this composer has set for himself. The work gives the impression of magnitude and overwhelming tonal effects, but the integral parts are seemingly of rather slight interest. Miss Lerch, pleasantly remembered from last year, was again welcome. But if one found the "Benedicite" somewhat disappointing, there could be no doubt whatever about the "Rio Grande" as a success—so great a success that the audience would not be satisfied until the piece had been repeated. To Mr. Sanromá, nimble fingered and alert, must be accorded no small degree of credit, and to Mr. Stoessel and his combined forces sincere congratulations upon the exploitation of this amusing work. Miss Powers as soloist was well received.

Of "Rosemary" one writes in commendation, although the quality of choral achievement rather outdistanced the worth of the composition as a whole.

Stepping forward for the first time as composer on these programs, Mr. Howe won the enthusiastic applause of his audience at the conclusion of his "Magnificat" for chorus and orchestra, which brought to sweeping climax a program of which Mr. Stoessel may well be satisfied, in both content and presentation.

G. M. S.

London Art Shows

By FRANK RUTTER

London

MOST of the London art galleries were still inactive in late September. The one important event of the month was the exhibition of a new painting by W. R. Sickert, A. R. A., at R. E. A. Wilson's Gallery in Ryder Street, St. James. This painting is an eight-foot canvas depicting the actress Gwen Frangcon-Davies as Isabella of France in Christopher Marlowe's play, "Edward II," and the picture has certainly attracted more attention than any other theatrical portrait since Sargent executed his famous picture of Ellen Terry as Lady Macbeth.

It is some years since Miss Frangcon-Davies appeared in this play, and since the costume she wore in it is no longer available, the artist had to have recourse for the costume to a protograph made at the time by Bertram Park. This reference Mr. Sickert acknowledges, with his customary scrupulous honesty, by an inscription on the canvas itself, but nothing could be less "photographic" in appearance than his painting.

Freely executed and broadly handled, this portrait has been well described as "a sketch in the grand style." All petty details have been rigorously excluded from the rendering of the standing figure, which is built up boldly by broad touches of pigment in a style that is characteristically impressionistic. But it is an impression in *tone* rather than in color, for since almost the only pigments used are Indian-red, black and white, the general effect is of a monochrome. Technically, it is a *tour de force* in the subtle range of the gamut of tones, from the most delicate pinks to the deepest and richest reds, which Sickert has secured by his indian-red combined with black or white. Apart from the general scheme is one flashing note of pale shimmering green which expresses one scintillating jewel the actress wears as a pendant.

The blottesque manner in which the features of the face are painted may evoke criticism from those who demand that an eye, a nose and an ear should be carefully and precisely drawn. But this criticism is beside the point if we accept the convention of impressionism; for the essence of this convention is the building up of form by patches of light and shade instead of the delineation of feature by outline.

Seen from the distance which this impressionist convention demands, Mr. Sickert's figure appears convincing and full of life, and in addition to its exceptional technical interest the portrait is accepted both by the actress herself and by the majority of her numerous admirers as a brilliant and successful interpretation of her individuality. In a word, this portrait has character in its expression as well as an amazing vitality in its technical execution.

Women artists figure prominently and successfully in an exhibition just opened at the Albany Gallery in Sackville Street. Orovida, daughter of Lucien and granddaughter of Camille Pissarro, the impressionist master, again reveals her conspicuous gifts for imaginative design in a decorative panel of an Oriental subject painted on silk. Orovida is beyond question the most gifted painter on this material now working in England. Basing her art on the convention of the Chinese masters, she has produced a series of beautiful animal and figure compositions, her consummate craftsmanship being revealed in her etchings as well as in her large decorative paintings on silk.

Cecil Leslie shows her personal outlook and fastidious feeling for decorative composition in a flower-painting entitled "The Seven Sisters," while a promising début is made by a young woman painter, A. C. Pollock, with a "Head of a Girl," simply and strongly painted with a nice feeling for quality in its harmonious color. Considerable promise is also shown in Joan Bell's drawing, "Woman and Child, Morocco," and there are some accomplished and distinguished wood engravings by G. Elmslie Owen.

Sociology Without Tears

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

London

AT THE New Theater—"Too True to Be Good," by G. Bernard Shaw, produced Sept. 13, 1932; Adelphi Theater, "Words and Music," by Noel Coward, costumes and décor by Mrs. G. E. Calthrop, dances arranged by Buddy Bradley, presented by Charles B. Cochran, Sept. 16, 1032; Repertory Theater, Croydon—"The Edwardians," a new play in four acts adapted from V. Sackville-West's novel by Dorothy Black, produced Sept. 17, 1932.

Mr. Coward looks on the world and finds it not only worthless, but aware of its worthlessness; Mr. Shaw announces that the reason

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR—© Camera Portrait by Dorothy Wilding, London

NOEL COWARD

for this worthlessness is that the twentieth century has generally forgotten its old convictions without adopting new ones to take their place, and Miss Black's adaptation of Miss Sackville-West's novel testifies that, wherever the remedy for present social ills may be, it does not lie in a return to the system that was destroyed by the war.

It would be hard to do full justice to the wit, splendor, taste and intelligence of Mr. Coward's revue, for the words, music and production of which he is solely and amazingly responsible. It contains only one failure, a song called "Something to Do With Spring," which must be almost the most stupid lyric ever written by a man of outstanding talent. Perhaps the most amusing single scene in the revue is the satire on a group of notoriety-seeking society women, who think that the easiest way of getting themselves noticed by the press is to organize a midnight matinée in aid of a charity of which most of them have never heard. In this episode Mr. Romney Brent, an American comedian taking the part of a vacuous and unresourceful announcer, makes a decided hit. The first half of the program ends with an elaborate and damaging parody of the grandiose stage productions of Herr Erik Charell—a version of "Journey's End" done in the manner of "Casanova" and "White Horse Inn," with revolving stages, yodeling damsels, musical comedy generals and all that sort of thing.

In both these scenes the note of satire is struck. It is indeed never absent from any part of "Words and Music." Mr. Coward's "Children of the Ritz" are anxiously wondering how long they will manage to keep their heads above water, with declining investments and no occupations; his boys and girls are unpleasantly precocious; his débutantes are futile, feeble, useless; even when he throws his gaze beyond the narrow limits of the lazier sections of the rich, and spares a glance for the middle and the lower classes, he finds the latter no better than the former—merely stupidly infatuated with a tinsel film star. One might say that Mr. Coward lashes everything that comes under his restricted sphere of observation with the whip of his satire, if only the phrase did not convey an impression of stimulation which is notably absent. "Words and Music" is a curiously devitalized show.

Mr. Shaw's characters expound their pessimism with gusto. But otherwise Mr. Shaw's message is pretty much the same as Mr. Coward's. The acting of "Too True to Be Good" has improved out of all recognition. The comedy is far more assured and effective than at Malvern. But hence arises a danger. The second act is so riotously funny that there is some difficulty in getting a serious atmosphere for the third. The audience finds it hard to regard as prophets at the end of the play characters whom it has been encouraged to look upon as buffoons at the beginning. All the same, Mr. Shaw's latest play is, we are inclined to say, the one entertainment in London that no one should miss.

The new Croydon Repertory Theater has opened ambitiously with "The Edwardians." The play lacks dramatic movement, but it gives an interesting picture of the crushing effect which the tradition of the British aristocracy had on some of its members in the days before 1914. The theater was opened by Mr. John Drinkwater in the presence of several eminent people.

H. H.

The Spectator as Participant

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

New York

IN THE cinema and the theater one is so often overwhelmed by a sense of defeated imagination that this frequent failure of the makers of plays and films to know when to stop may well constitute one of the chief defects of contemporary entertainment in the bulk. Yet what can be done about it? How impart a modicum of taste and a soupçon of restraint to persons who habitually think in italics and whose customary tone of conversation is a whoop?

How make it clear to Hollywood and Broadway that the spectator's function is not merely to look and listen, but to assist in a performance? One thing can be done. We can keep reminding the film and play merchants that their entertainments are something less than satisfactory to spectators of sensibility. It is possible that some of those who now do it all for the audience may begin to suspect that they can refine upon their work, with no loss of forcefulness, if they learn to leave something to the spectator's imagination. In any event such a reminder will serve a main purpose in criticism in reassuring the reader who has experienced this sort of defeat when sitting before plays and films that his dissatisfactions are shared by others.

* * *

The public interest in such a film as "Mädchen in Uniform," produced in Germany with Miss Leontine Sagan as director, and recently started on showings in the United States, is proof of the eagerness of cinema spectators to provide the element of imaginative participation during the showing of a motion picture. This film is marked for its avoidance of overstatement, and hence does not impose any of this sort of defeatism upon the audience. The resulting responsiveness is rare in the cinema, whereas it would be a common manifestation if films were made with the thought ever before the director that his picture will reach completion only when the spectator assists.

There has just come to the Maxine Elliott Theater in New York a drama by Mr. John Howard Lawson, "Success Story," which all but cancels itself for the spectator of sensibility because of its excesses of vehemence.

The production is made by the Group Theater, Inc., which offered three original plays about American life last season in New York, "The House of Connelly," "1931" and "Night Over Taos." When it is stated that this group rehearsed "Success Story" during the past summer in preparation for this opening, one can but be astonished that one of those older in experience did not sufficiently prevail in the councils to bring up this matter of overstatement, and the peril of leaving too little for the audience to do.

* * *

Concerns as to Mr. Lawson's method are the more vital because his play conveys the very body and pressure of the times as they are reflected in his study of the progressive disintegration of a Russian Jew of the New York East Side as he rises from file clerk in an advertising agency to the position of owner. Sol Ginsberg's greed crushes everything and everybody in his path toward the goal of $1,000,000 as his largest imaginable symbol of power. Before the end he talks of some day possessing $1,000,000,000. He is finally stopped by a shot fired by the sweetheart of his tenement days, long ignored by him, who has never ceased to care for the ambitious boy who owed his first job in the agency to her. She would not be devoured along with all the rest of the things he coveted.

It is an explosive, scorching play, comparable with the violent social dramas of Bernstein. Sol is simply an extension of a multifarious type to be observed in a present-day world of ruthless competition. He further illustrates the dangerous twists into which a mentality may develop which starts with a relentless hatred of the existing order. Only at the end does he realize that he abandoned the ideals of his youthful companions, the slum cellar revolutionists, on the day he left their company. The play is acted with a varying degree of power, ranging downward from the intense degree of emotional and nervous force imparted by Luther Adler to the part of Sol.

* * *

It is in the gratuitous use of large and frequent quantities of offensive language that this play falls outside the limits of public good taste and most markedly defeats the spectator's readiness with what might be called a civilized response. Sol is sufficiently characterized as a savage by his every attitude toward the other personages in the play; there is no need further to plaster his exterior with vulgarities.

As there seems to be an uncertainty among some play and film producers as to the limits to which the use of shocking language may go, inquirers might try out an assortment of words and phrases under suspicion at a busy street corner in some large city. Promptly the police would give the required information, to be supplemented by the remarks of the judge next morning in court. So far as public decency and decorum are concerned, the reticences have not been repealed.

E. C. S.

Technical Studies

Technical Studies: The Field of Fine Arts, published by Fogg Art Museum, Harvard. Volume I, No. 1.

Though some of us may be occupied with the speculative side of the Fine Arts, there are others who analyze the authenticitity of works with mechanical apparatus. In recent years a number of inventions have been contrived with which pictures and statues may be examined and properly attributed as to age, origin and plausibility. One group of specialists depends upon the acuteness of the senses to trace down fakes; another group attends to controvertible matters with the use of photomicography, spectrometry, michochemistry, Röntgenology, etc.

For purposes of discussing the new ways, a magazine, "Technical Studies," has been launched by the Fogg Museum, Harvard University. It is a forum for explanation, discussion and controversy. It will keep interested ones informed of the latest developments in the laboratories. It will also aid in thwarting attempts at spurious craftsmanship. If stylistically an artisan can make an invulnerable Renaissance sculpture, the analysis by these technicians will reveal a change in fluorescence or the want of such change as is expected with the interval of centuries.

In Volume 1, Number 1, there are articles, book reviews, abstracts. The information is important for both artist and connoisseur. Not only will it aid in the restoration of works of the past, but it will keep the artist informed as to what practices may prove disastrous to the endurance of his work.

D. A.

A Concertmaster on Conducting

By WINTHROP P. TRYON

New York

CONDUCTING an orchestra demands more skill and knowledge, and returns greater triumph and satisfaction, than anything else a musician can undertake, by assurance of Mr. Mishel Piastro, principal violinist of the Philharmonic-Symphony. Solo performance of any sort furnishes, by comparison, narrow opportunities, according to this man, who himself in the early years of his career spent season after season traveling about the world, giving recitals. A conductor, he points out, must attain understanding of the mechanical peculiarities and communicative possibilities of every instrument. Again, a conductor must not only have appreciative acquaintance with orchestral scores, but he must also have concrete and positive familiarity with all the melodies and harmonies of overture, symphony and tone poem, and must realize how they sound when played.

* * *

Then, the reward. It is seldom a fortune; at any rate, rarely such a golden reaping as lies within the grasp of a soloist of extraordinary ability. And the pleasure? There's no real delight, we may be sure, in assuming direction of from 80 to 100 makers of noise and bringing them into order for producing beautiful tone and achieving significant expression. Yet, when the conducting goes well, something valuable gets recorded in the name of organization and civilization; thoughts, fancies and aspirations become, for the moment, if not permanently, articulated for everybody who hears.

The head of the violins of an orchestra should find, forsooth, plenty to engage his attention right in his own place, without interesting himself in affairs above him. A field officer, whose assigned duty is to help maintain the discipline of rank and file, has no occasion, someone may say, to concern himself with problems of high command. But whoever talks like that, hardly has the correct view of Mr. Piastro's position, nor sympathizes with Mr. Piastro's notion of what music means in the social scheme. For with him the question is not how he and his colleagues of the string section execute their special tasks, nor even how the orchestral ensemble as a whole presents the masterworks of composition. Rather, it is how a delegated group, to which he belongs, acts in the emotional behalf of a general assemblage; or, how a few players voice the hopes and desires of many listeners.

* * *

Mr. Piastro is the orchestra's concertmaster, to use an official designation; and as such, he may be supposed to exert a certain influence, by persuasive example, on his associates. That influence, of course, may be enough to raise appreciably the artistic mark of the whole Philharmonic-Symphony institution; yet it is nothing forcible and nothing, really, that warrants anything like a military comparison. For the concertmaster of a modern American orchestra appears something less than he used to appear, and at the same time something more. Go back to the type we had in the Boston Symphony 25 years, say, ago. A concertmaster of that school would probably be regarded with disfavor today, if he would be tolerated at all. For his purpose was not only to lead the first violins, but to make them stand out from the rest of the orchestra as a competing and even a dominating element; and to carry his idea to a conclusion, he had to assert himself as a competing, dominating factor in the company of the first violins.

To take another backward glance, an orchestral performance used to be an exhibition of technical knack and descriptive prowess. The current of communication set one way—outward from the platform. Music was all "program." Latterly, interpretation seems, by a sort or reversal, to originate with the audience, to proceed from the audience to the players, and to be by them done into sound and published back. On that point, consider testimony of Mr. Piastro himself:

"I don't care," said he in interview, "how many times we present the same symphony; it is a different piece of music for us with every audience that we encounter. You cannot properly say of us that we perform a certain selection of works at Carnegie Hall on Thursday evening and repeat it there on Friday afternoon. No; everything changes on Friday, because the house changes. Practically, it would be just as easy for us to give a new bill as to give the same one over again."

A concertmaster of long ago would have talked, we may be sure, after another fashion. He would have spoken of the first meeting as a "rehearsal" for the second, and would have displayed less interest in the difference of temper of the two audiences than in their relative size.

The office of the conductor, then, enchains Mr. Piastro's imagination

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MISHEL PIASTRO

more than that of the concertmaster, because the conductor is the direct link between listeners and players, indispensable and to the last degree important. He studies the conductors under whom he plays. He learns, moreover, all he can about the conductors of past periods. From whom, though, can he secure the information that he wishes? Suppose a person of authority in the subject comes along and tells him that conducting, after all, is an innate gift which you either do, or do not, possess. What a help! Little, truly, has been set down in intelligible black and white about the methods of this or that director of an orchestra, or Mr. Piastro would not be at a loss to know just how a man like Nikisch, for example, did things. Perhaps the trouble is that those who write of conductors see them usually back to, and that Mr. Piastro, as a player, is accustomed to looking at them in the face.

Twenty Washington Etchings

By E. C. SHERBURNE

New York

UNDER the editorship of Mr. John Taylor Arms there has been issued a portfolio of 20 original plates, by as many American etchers, prefaced by an essay by Mr. Dixon Ryan Fox, illustrating incidents in the history of George Washington. These etchings, on view at the Kennedy Galleries through October, are to be shown in other cities. The showing takes on a special interest because of the inclusion of drawings and trial proofs, indicating in some instances the stages through which the plates progressed.

Mr. Levon West's design for "The Retreat From Long Island" went through a marked transformation, with a resulting gain in illustration quality, when he threw the central figures into high relief by means of the illumination provided on a dark night by flares. Mr. William Auerbach-Levy, in "Washington's Courtship," worked up a decorative design that is not particularly in the vein usually pursued by this etcher, starting with the central figure and taking a proof of that. A second proof shows Mary Custis added to the picture. With these personages established to his satisfaction, the artist went on to his finished plate.

Mr. Robert Lawson's romantic version of "New York Welcomes the President-Elect" proceeded through several phases, starting with a sketch to establish the values, before it attained to the pictorial richness of a Belasco stage tableau. Mr. Earl Horter's design, in the original, seems strongly marked in appropriateness for lithographic interpretation, so painter-like are the lights and darks of "Washington at Braddock's Defeat." These are assembled in compositional relations that indicate a conscientious and prolonged consideration of the problems set by the theme. In some of the other preliminary designs there is evidence that the artists planned their work in terms of tones and masses rather than line, and again we encounter that ancient question as to whether or not line should be the essential means of expression in an etching.

* * *

Line comes first, says Mr. Childe Hassam in effect in "Washington at Mount Vernon," the serene subject that, chronologically, concludes the series. Washington has strolled upon the lawn, where some of his visitors are playing at bowls. Everything in this plate is touched with sunny peacefulness. Delicately the needle has raced over the copper in extension of precisely the same notations that Mr. Hassam set down in his drawing. Mr. Sears Gallagher worked out in pen-and-ink his scheme for "Washington on His Mission to the Ohio," with its pictorial handling of the snow-crusted logs of the blockhouse, and its definite characterization of the soldiers and Indians.

To Mr. Arthur Heintzelman the subject of "Washington and His Mother" offered inspiration for an interior, with the youth pausing to discuss something he is reading from a book. The mother listens while she continues with her knitting. The relation between the figures is tender, and the postures are developed in lines of movement. A sort of combination kitchen and sitting room sets the scene, with period accessories in the way of furniture that has the look of the southern colonial style.

* * *

Mr. Robert Nisbet depicts "Washington, the Surveyors Assistant," with sturdy figures in buckskin beside a boiling stretch of river rapids. "Washington Assumes Command," by Mr. Ralph Boyer, implies a notion of the rude material that went into the Continental Army. "The British Evacuate Boston" gave Mr. Allen Lewis opportunity to make much of the cloak-enveloped figure of Washington dominantly silhouetted against the sky. Mr. George Wright conveys the wondering devotion of the soldiers to their leader in "Washington at Valley Forge."

Resistless in its thrust is the movement of a column of soldiers in Mr. Kerr Eby's "Washington and Lee at Monmouth." A great cloud sweeps onward with them. Mr. F. Luis Mora lavishes on "Surrender of Cornwallis" his talent for representing intricate textures and full-modeled forms. Mr. Albert Sterner has not been content with generalizations in "Washington Prevents a Military Dictatorship," for the 30 or more men to whom he is speaking are individuals definite in their opinions. The speaker is given the emphasis of full-length presentation, while his listeners become bust and head portraits.

Mr. Walter Tittle has attained to the light and gracious note in his handling of figures in flowing line in "Lady Washington's Levee." Mr. John Winkler delineates recognizably the chief figures in "The Constitutional Convention," Mr. Louis C. Rosenberg in "Washington the Planter" exemplifies his economy of line and airy use of space, Mr. Samuel Chamberlain appropriately imparts a feeling of somberness to "Washington's Farewell to His Officers," Mr. Eugene Higgins reminds us of the primitive life of the times in "En Route to the First Continental Congress," and Mr. Ernest D. Roth in "Washington at Pohick Church" balances nicely the human figures against a colonial setting. The general effect of the series attains to a humanizing of the Washington story at the same time that it offers a group of established artists opportunity to express themselves within their individual styles.

Boston Symphony Opens Season

By L. A. SLOPER

WITH the initial program of the Boston Symphony Orchestra's fifty-second season, Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, entering upon his ninth year as Duce, began the introduction of novelties. New to a Boston audience, that is, was the Respighi transcription of Bach's Passacaglia and Fugue in C minor, heard on the afternoon of Oct. 7 in Symphony Hall, Boston. Mr. Respighi, whatever you may think of his marching Legions, Pines and Fountains, is without dispute a master of orchestration. His present contribution, first played by Mr. Toscanini in New York, is not perhaps so earth-shaking as Mr. Stokowski's version of the Passacaglia, nor so incandescent as the Schönberg instrumentation of the Prelude and Fugue in E flat; but it does sound, and above all, it marches.

The conductor, who was received with the usual rites by a standing orchestra and audience, began his program with the Handel Concerto Grosso in D minor, op. 6, No. 10, continued it with the Debussy "Afternoon of a Faun," and concluded it with Brahms's Second Symphony, in D major.

One of the many advantages of an orchestra which possesses a permanent conductor and a permanent personnel—only one or two minor alterations in the membership have been made this year—is that the concerts open with mid-season quality of performance. Thus, the Debussy Prelude was played with a beauty of tone and a subtlety of nuance that this chronicler does not remember to have heard surpassed. Nor does Dr. Koussevitzky allow anyone to go away with the notion that Debussy is a bloodless echo of Wagner; in his exposition, the Frenchman is seen as Gallic indeed in his restraint, but by no means anæmic.

Similarly, the conductor seems to agree with Niemann that the Brahms Second Symphony is not merely an expression of gayety, as some would have it. Do we call Tchaikovsky's Sixth Anacreontic because it contains scenes of merry-making? The undertone of struggle is as apparent in the first two movements of the Brahms D major as is the note of triumph in the last.

At a time when so many musical institutions seem to be crumbling, and when Mr. Bodanzky apprehends that soon we may all be sitting in the trees, there is something very reassuring in seeing this orchestra starting as usual upon its new season with unlowered standards and with plans for a festival next spring in honor of the Brahms centenary. As Mr. Coolidge might have said, "The Boston Orchestra—there she stands!"

Galsworthy's "Loyalties" is to be added to the Civic Repertory Theater's program this season in New York.

Mr. George M. Cohan, back from his first adventure with talking film making in Hollywood, said, "It will be my last."

In New York Theaters

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

"AMERICANA," a revue by J. P. McEvoy, music by Jay Gorney, Harold Arlen and Richard Meyers, presented by Lee Shubert at the Shubert Theater, beginning Oct. 5, 1932, brings to Broadway a measure of uncommon grace in its presentation of choreographic developments previously known only to the public for dance recitals. The Charles Weidman Company of male dancers and the Doris Humphrey group of girl performers were so heartily applauded that one can fairly assume that the lighter forms of musical entertainment have taken another turn for the better. That the older sort of musical comedy has served its time has been apparent for two seasons past, and with this recesion has declined the machine-like synchronization of stage dance ensembles, a style that never had any sound basis in expression.

In the new piece the Doris Humphrey group offers "Water Study," a number interpreting the rhythms of surf breaking on a beach. The patter of the girls' feet and swishing sounds made with drums and cymbals provided the only accompaniment to the movement. The figurantes slithered back and forth across the slippery floor covering as they built up a crescendo of action, receding again into a restless swell of the waters. Mr Weidman, taking hints from lithographic studies of boxing matches and from Chaplin's "City Lights," presented a stylized black-and-white bout that proved how ready conglomerate audiences are for fresh æsthetic excitements. Mr. Rex Weber shone among the other performers, whether or not he was exhibiting his skill as a ventriloquist. His panhandling number, "Brother Can You Spare a Dime?" indicates that revue may safely strike a bitter note for a change from travesty, as this is the most applauded song in the piece. There is a jolly burlesque of the films as they used to be, much political satire of easily assimilated sort and a sprightly marionette turn, all done before eye-filling sets designed by Mr. Albert R. Johnson, to the accompaniment of Mr. Alfredo Rode's sparkling orchestra. It is only seldom, and briefly, that this entertainment lapses into the dull vulgarity of the usual revue.

Miss Lenore Ulric has been well tailored with a dramatic rôle for the current season, Miss Gladys Unger having provided her with the part of a tempestuous solo dancer in "Nona," presented for the first time in New York on Oct. 4 at the Avon Theater. Miss Ulric, ever at her happiest in a gamin part, gives an evening of pleasure to her considerable following by her hearty and frank illustrations of the vagaries of a public entertainer who lives but for applause, in private as well as public. How this dancer sets out to capture the affections of a wary and discreet accompanist provides the main action of the piece. Miss Patricia Calvert, Mr. Dudley Hawley and Mr. Arthur Margetson head the supporting cast.

A Negro extravaganza, "Ol' Man Satan," which echoes the manner of "The Green Pastures" when it is not busy elaborating the Harlem night club brand of entertainment, began an engagement at the Forrest Theater on Oct. 3. Unlike the Connelly piece, this offering carries none of those large implications which made one forget in the effect of exaltation the purely racial element involved. The new piece reflects no certainties of writing, no overtones of poetry, so that it must find its appeal in black-face abandon and in the racial aptitude for wide-ranging expression through spirituals,

Mr. Toscanini Returns

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

New York

BEAUTY of sound and smoothness of performance reached a high point, perhaps the highest in all New York orchestral endeavor, when Mr. Arturo Toscanini led the Philharmonic-Symphony in the Bach-Schönberg Prelude and Fugue in E flat major at Carnegie Hall on the night of Oct. 6, opening the season. The tone and execution that Mr. Willem Mengelberg labored for during his conductorship, the style that Mr. Bruno Walter has aimed at, and the expressiveness that Mr. Toscanini himself has fixed his desire upon, seemed to be completely attained in the playing of this introductory piece, and attained well enough in the playing also of Brahms's Symphony No. 3 in F major, Tansman's four Polish dances, and Debussy's symphonic sketches, "The Sea," which formed the rest of the program.

The modern Philharmonic-Symphony public obviously demands that its artists approach perfection as near as may be on the four terms of producing a note, running a scale, outlining a phrase and delivering a message. For exemplifying this ideal, nothing better could be chosen than Schönberg's transcription of keyboard music by Bach, with fugal finale on the tune, "St. Anne." For the score is calculated to test the ear, the technique, the manner and the sentiment—in fine, the entire schooling and outlook—of a group of instrumentalists in a way that the same number of pages written in ordinary symphonic form scarcely can. Aural sensitiveness, mechanical mastery, rhetorical grace and emotional resource are required to the last degree of everybody taking part; and required not here and there, but everywhere and throughout. Surely no composer before has placed before an orchestra an exercise just like this one. It's Bach, of course. Still, it's Schönberg, who puts flutist, oboist, bassoonist, trumpeter, drummer, violinist, to mention a few of them, in physical servitude; and who, at the same time, sets the whole class intellectually free.

Here Schönberg has designed what might be described as a summary of the five-foot orchestral shelf, a sort of cadenza for the works that constitute the best of instrumental art. It stands a challenge that Mr. Toscanini could by no means overlook. He may care little, indeed, for the Schönberg who contrives "Five Pieces" and other dissonant originalities. He cannot ignore, however, the Schönberg who proposes a conducting test of a strict sort, and who submits a baton problem of a conservative type. Nor can he disregard the Schönberg who reduces the 200 years' story of the woodwinds, the brasses, the percussion and the strings to a brief chapter.

One question, though, at a time: Mr. Toscanini gave Schönberg his full thought on this lively occasion. Discreetly, he let the other composers somewhat take care of themselves, being plentifully eloquent, nevertheless, in his presentation of Brahms and Debussy, and brilliant in his interpretation of Tansman, a composer who knows how to lend to ancient rhythms a modern sparkle.

W. P. T.

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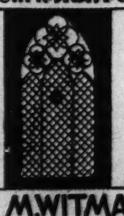

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HOME LOAN BANK READY TO START WHEELS TURNING

Twelve Branches Opening Oct. 15—Economy to Be Emphasized

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 7—Having completed organization preliminaries for the opening of the 12 regional Home Loan Banks on Oct. 15, outlined the functions and duties to the officers of the new institutions and turned over to them responsibility for actual operations, the controlling board here sat back today for its first breathing spell in months.

With the return of the regional officers to their new work after two days of conferences here interest in the functioning of the new system shifts from the central organization to the regional units throughout the country.

The next step is the actual opening of the regional banks and their branches. Doors will be opened on Oct. 15 as scheduled and the new federal agency established by Congress at the specific request of President Hoover will enter upon its task of protecting American home owners against the threat of foreclosure and eviction.

Mr. Franklin W. Fort, chairman of the Home Loan Bank Board, in outlining the results of the two-day conference, reported that the regional officers had come here well informed on their future work and exhibited a degree of interest in and an enthusiasm for the new organization that augured well for its success.

Meticulous study was devoted to every detail of operations, Mr. Fort said, with particular emphasis placed upon the theory and "broad principles" which are to govern the conduct of the system. Specific details such as rates, length of loans and security requirements were left to the regional banks to be governed by local conditions.

Stock subscriptions to the system, Mr. Fort said, have approached the $1,000,000 point, with indications that application for many more subscriptions had been filed but were not yet in hand.

The board learned from the conferences that much smaller staffs will be required to handle the work of the regional banks than had been expected. Staffs of about 40 were originally contemplated, but it is now thought some of the banks will be able to get along with as few as 12. The regional officers emphasized the desirability of operating the banks as economically as possible and Mr. Fort added that "the cheaper we can run the banks the sooner we can get the money to the borrowers."

Drys in Nebraska Rally Against Wets

(Continued from Page 1)

to Nebraska. Thousands of dollars, he said, that were spent over the bar prior to May 1, 1917, when the saloons were put out of business in the State, were diverted into the regular channels of business. When money is not spent for booze, he added, it goes for shoes and clothing and other articles for the comfort of the family.

Mr. High declared that propaganda spread by the wets, claiming there is more bootlegging today than before the saloons went out of business, is not based on fact. In Omaha prior to prohibition, he said, there were 368 saloons, and more than that number of bootlegging joints flourished at the same time.

Nebraska Normally Dry

Nebraska is normally dry, Mr. High points out. The State voted dry in 1916, four years before the Eighteenth Amendment went into effect, by a 29,442 majority. Mr. High believes that sentiment in favor of a dry State is even greater today.

The report of the Anti-Saloon League was made public today. It shows a "satisfactory" dry candidate in every congressional district except the second, in which Omaha is located.

Both Gov. Charles W. Bryan (D.) and his Republican opponent, Mr. Dwight Griswold, are listed as satisfactory. Forty candidates for State Senate answered the league's questionnaire favorably, the report showing only seven senatorial districts with no satisfactory candidate.

From 70 of the 100 state representative districts candidates satisfactory to the league are listed. Twelve of the 30 districts from which no dry candidates are listed are in Omaha, leaving but 18 districts outside of that city that are not represented by satisfactory candidates.

Women Demand Movies Picture Less Drinking

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOUISVILLE, Ky., Oct. 8—"Emphatic disapproval of the picturization of drinking in motion pictures as a common feature of American social life" was voiced in resolutions adopted by the board of directors of the Kentucky Federation of Women's Clubs here this week.

Voting to support a movement to raise both the ethical and artistic standards of motion pictures, the club women, representing members whose families comprise 150,000 theater-goers, expressed "disapproval of pictures that may be subversive to our national ideals of home and government."

Mrs. Fanniebelle Sutherland, who is police judge of Paris, Ky., a former president of the federation and chairman of the education department, prepared the resolutions.

Baptists Shown Duty In Backing Prohibition

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 8—The obligation of ministers of the Baptist Church to uphold prohibition and other social reforms was the subject of an address by Dr. John W. Elliott, director of social education for the American Baptist Publication Society, who spoke at the two hundred and twenty-fifth anniversary celebration of First Baptist Church here.

"It is lamentable that many ministers have backed down on their former stand for prohibition because of false propaganda spread by its enemies," Dr. Elliott said. "The wets know that if they can keep us quiet they can have their own way.

"Baptists led the fight for universal suffrage, against slavery and the legalized liquor traffic. Today they must face another condition that is badly in need of social reform. The picture shows us a country in which thousands in one section starve while crops in another rot on the ground."

Motion Pictures

Mr. Cohan Presides

At the Uptown and Paramount Theaters, Mr. George M. Cohan presides this week in "The Phantom President," the single outcome of that popular actor's bitter-sweet taste of Hollywood. It is said that Mr. Cohan didn't care for the Famous Place which has no factual existence on the map anyway, and that The Starry City in return didn't make such a fuss over him—at least not the sort of fuss to which he has long been accustomed.

Be that as movie gossip will have it. Mr. Cohan turns out in an average photoplay not far removed from the Hollywoodian ideology of, 1932, even though he has been accused of trying to introduce the tactics of 1904. (Is the difference always so discernible?) It is interesting to see Mr. Cohan doubling for himself—doing the dignified gentleman, as Mr. Theodore K. Blair, the banker who hankers for the Presidency, and assuming, more naturally, the roughneck ways of the vagrant Dr. Varney, medicine showman, who ghosts the job of getting it. At any rate, he has a chance to clog it and tap, wave the country's banner and sing of "The Grand Old Rag" as in the old days. And to point his forefinger (a mark as distinguishing of Cohan as that pet butterfly of Whistler). This and the other mannerisms which endear him to his followers are all there. In short, Mr. Cohan is himself—and looking very young about it.

He is supported by the ever-alluring Miss Claudette Colbert, who does her charming with some subtlety; and further and quite whole-heartedly by Mr. Jimmy Durante, a true comic who has not yet revealed to this innocent bystander why he is called "Schnozzle."

"The Phantom President," strongly under the influence of "Of Thee I Sing," is loudly funny in spots and rather faintly satirical in others. Of course, of a nearly Perfect Thing there can be no replica—only a reminder. And that's what it is—a pleasantly entertaining reminder—of the prize-winning musicomedy—and of legendary Cohanic splendors.

M. L.

Boston Art Notes

Photographs

Alpine photography made by Signor Cesare Giulio of Torino, Italy, may be seen at the Appalachian Mountain Club at 5 Joy Street.

The collection is thrilling, with its portrayals of the majestic mountain scenes in winter. The snow-covered crests and glacial stretches make excellent material for the camera, because of the subtle, luminous surfaces, the varying curves of light and shadow. A number of skiing episodes have been shot by Signor Giulio, and they make us feel a proximity to those remote spots.

None of the photography reveals theatrical or forced effects; no contrasts are intentionally heightened. Signor Giulio lets the natural beauty establish its own mood and pattern.

Glass

Mrs. Sara Ryel Comer is exhibitor at the Society for Arts and Crafts on Park Street. Her craft is glass.

On pieces which have been blown especially for her, Mrs. Comer applies color and then fires the combination. The colors are pale tints of amber and turquoise. They add to the charm of the glass without making a too prominent effect. With the colors and the blown shapes. Mrs. Comer makes the designs of fruits and sprays tell clearly and with a charm which is peculiar to glass. A delicate iridescence prevails over all her pieces.

Award

A prize of $200 has been awarded to Mr. Ture Bengtz of Medford for a canvas entitled "Reapers," in a composition contest sponsored by the school of the Museum of Fine Arts.

An interesting practice in connection with the presentation was the critical analysis of the works by Mr. Rodney Burn, instructor at the school, before a large group. D. A.

Theaters

Boston Stage Notes

Mr. Milton Aborn's Civic Light Opera Company begins a Gilbert and Sullivan season at the Hollis Monday evening, with "The Mikado."

Continuing plays next week will be "The Man with a Load of Mischief," at the Plymouth; "The Cat and the Fiddle," at the Shubert; "The Green Pastures," at the Colonial, and "The Squeaker," at the Copley.

Miss Eva Le Gallienne's Civic Repertory Company will appear during the week of Oct. 17 at the Wilbur, playing "Liliom" on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon, and "Camille" on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings and Wednesday afternoon.

MUSEUM MUSICAL PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

The opening group of tomorrow afternoon's musicale in the Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum will be devoted entirely to works by Bach. The concert will be presented by Mr. Henry Zimmer, baritone; Mr. Klaus Goetz, pianist, and Mr. Samuel Gardiner, accompanist. Mr. Goetz opens the Bach group with a Prelude and Fugue.

Mr. Goetze's second group will include compositions by Chopin, Toch and Beethoven. Mr. Zimmer will sing two groups of songs by Donaudy, Wolf, Mana-Zucca, Cadman and Hammond. Three additional concerts will be given by these artists in the Museum on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday afternoons next week at 2:45 o'clock.

Week-End Radio Programs

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

5:30 p. m.—NBC, Swanee Serenaders.
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio: Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:00 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 Westinghouse Watchmen.
6:45 Joe Rines's Orchestra.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Collegians; quartet.
7:30 NBC, "Cuckoo"; skit.
8:00 "Barn Dance."
8:30 NBC, Republican National Committee: question and answer period.
8:45 NBC, "Mixed Doubles in Rhythm."
9:00 NBC, Gus Van; Pickens Sisters; orchestra.
9:30 Debate: "Resolved that the Veterans' Bonus Should Be Paid Immediately."
10:00 Dance music.
10:30 NBC, "Three Keys": Negro trio.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:03 Sport review, Bill Williams.
11:15 NBC, National Grand Opera Company: "Lohengrin."
12:00 NBC, Jack Denny's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Melodic Gems.
5:15 Ed White's Hayshakers.
5:30 Craigavad, Irish tenor.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins"; sketch.
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 "Cap'n and the Widder."
7:00 Michael Ahern, baritone.
7:15 NBC, "Congress and the Railroads," Representative Sam Rayburn.
7:45 NBC, "Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 Golden Hour Orchestra.
8:15 NBC, Russian Symphony Choir.
8:30 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Erno Rapee in Holy Land.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; Evelyn Herbert; Robert Halliday; orchestras.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 NBC, Talk, Mr. Merle Thorpe.
11:30 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:05 p. m.—CBS, George Hall's Orchestra.
5:15 Shepard Anniversary Sale Program.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 Football scores; college band.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 Novelty Four.
6:30 Bob Emery's Radio Gang.
6:45 Paul Shirley, viola d'amore recital.
7:00 CBS, Frederic William Wile.
7:15 CBS, William Hall; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, "Meyer the Buyer."
7:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
8:00 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.
9:00 CBS, Ruth Etting; orchestra.
9:15 "Racket Wreckers"; sketch.
9:30 Dance music from Providence.
10:00 Operetta in Miniature: "Pirates of Penzance."
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00—Local and CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Big Brother; Radio Gang.
5:15 Don Logan, Yankee Troubadour.
5:30 Organ recital.
5:45 CBS, Tito Guizar, tenor.
6:00 CBS, Funnyboners; vocal trio.
6:15 CBS, Ozzie Nelson's Orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Shell Sport Talk.
6:45 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Brickley's Vagabnods.
7:30 Cremona String Quartet.
7:45 Rhythm Twins; pianist.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Golden Slipper Marathon.
8:30 "Getting the News," "Tip" O'Neill.
8:45 Negro spiritual recital.
9:00 Le Paradis Orchestra.
9:15 CBS, Do Re Mi, female trio.
9:30 CBS, Ann Leaf, organist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Syracuse Variety Hour.
10:15 CBS, Public Affairs: "The Federal Courts—What They Are," Judge Joseph Buffington.
10:45 CBS, Vaugh De Leath; orchestra.
11:00-12:00—CBS dance music.

FOR SUNDAY

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00-12:00—NBC programs.
12:03 p. m.—Metropolitan organ, Arthur Martel.
12:45 Talk, Joe Mitchell Chapple.
1:00 NBC, Biblical Drama: "David and Beersheba."
1:30 Morey Pearl's Orchestra.
2:00 NBC, Monarch Mystery Tenor.
2:15 Principato Hawaiians.
2:30 NBC and local dance music.
3:30 NBC, 48th Highlanders Band.
4:00 "1932 Campaign Issues": "Prohibition," Dr. Richard C. Cabot.
4:30 NBC, Highlights of the Bible.
5:00 NBC, "The World of Religion."
5:30 Sammy Liner and Buddy Clark.
5:45 Studio announcements.
6:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Concert.
7:00 Heroic Days of Plymouth Colony.
7:15 NBC, Minnevitch's Harmonica Rascals.
7:30 NBC, "Great Moments in History": "Custer's Last Stand."
8:00 Westinghouse Presentation.
8:30 NBC, "Russian Gaities."
9:00 NBC, Enna Jettick Melodies.
9:15 Sketch, "Blue Mist."
9:45 NBC, Sheaffer Revue.
10:15 NBC, "The Old Singing Master."
10:30 Talk, Mrs. Lawrence Shaw; organ.
10:45 Republican news; time; weather.
11:15 Perce Leonard, singing pianist.
11:30 NBC, Popular musical programs.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

11:00 a. m.—Old South Church.
12:30 p. m.—Kahakalau's Hawaiians.
12:45 Sam Curtis' Radio Chat.
1:00 Boston RKO program.
1:30 Charles Little, violinist.
1:45 "Hints on Better English."
2:00 NBC, All-Wagner Program.
2:30 NBC, Southern mountain sketch.
3:00 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
3:30 NBC, National Sunday Forum.
4:00 NBC, Jane Froman; orchestra.
4:15 NBC, Elizabeth May; Vee Lawnhurst.
4:30 NBC, "Road to Romany."
4:45 NBC, "Trio Charmante."
5:00 NBC, "Pop Concert."
5:30 NBC, Big Ben Dream Dramas.
5:45 NBC, "The Longer Waistline," Jean Patou, from Paris.
6:30 NBC, "Sweetheart Days."
7:00 NBC, Donald Novis, tenor.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 Garden talk; news.
8:00 Jenney Concert Band.
9:00 New England Orchestra; soloists.
9:30 Fox Orchestra; soloists.
9:45 Popular vocal program.
10:00 Marjorie Posselt, violinist.
10:15 NBC, "L'Heure Exquise."
10:45 NBC, "Sunday at Seth Parker's."
11:15 News; announcement.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

10:45 a. m.—Regular service of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.
12:00 noon—Recordings; soloist.
12:30 Nationaleers; ensemble.
2:00 CBS, Cathedral Hour.
3:00 CBS, New York Philharmonic-Symphony Orchestra, Arturo Toscanini, conductor. Four Polonaises (Tansman); Fugue in E Flat Major (Bach-Schoenberg); Symphony No. 3 in F Major (Brahms); La Mer (The Sea) (Debussy).
5:00 Ranny Weeks; orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital; soloist.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 CBS, Little Jack Little.
6:30 Yankee String Quartet.
6:45 Flufferettes Program.
7:00 CBS, "The World's Business."
7:15 CBS, Barbara Maurel; orchestra.
7:30 CBS, "Musical Memories."
7:45 CBS, "Your Child," Angelo Patri.
8:00 Shepard Anniversary Concert Orchestra.
8:30 "Captain Abner and Jedidah Bonaparte Higginbottom": recording.
9:00 CBS, Sketch, "Squirrel Cage."
9:30 CBS, "Parade of Melodies."
10:00 Joe Rines's Orchestra; soloists.
10:30 Neapolitan Serenaders.
10:45 Ambassador Orchestra.
11:00 Studio period; news.
11:15 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
11:30-1:00 CBS dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

10:30 a. m.—Tremont Temple service.
12:00 noon—CBS, Mormon Tabernacle.
12:15 p. m.—International Quarter Hour.
12:30 Polish orchestra.
1:00 CBS, American Labor and the Nation: "Collective Bargaining."
1:30 CBS, Columbia Church of the Air.
2:00 Cremona String Quartet.
4:30 Eddie Welch and his orchestra.
5:00 CBS, "Roses and Drums" sketch.
5:30 CBS, Blue Coal Musical Revue.
6:00 CBS, "Poet's Gold."
6:15 News; time announcement.
6:30 CBS, Irene Beasley; quartet; band.
7:00 Tremont Temple Service.
8:30 CBS, Cambria's Roxy Concertiers.
9:00 "Cap'n Early"; sketch.
9:15 Harlequin String Ensemble.
9:30 Organ recital and soloist.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:00 CBS, Ernest Hutcheson, pianist; concert orchestra.
10:30 CBS, Tito Guizar; orchestra.
11:00 CBS, Ann Leaf, organ; Ben Alley, tenor.

Monday's Features

WBZ

12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
4:15 p. m.—NBC, Radio Guild: "Antigone."

WEEI

8:20 a. m.—Globe news.
12:15 p. m.—Globe news.
4:30p. m.—Globe news.

WNAC

7:15 a. m.—Record news.
12:06 p. m.—Traveler news.

WAAB

7:46 a. m.—American news.
12:35 p. m.—American news.
3:01 p. m.—American news.
4:20 p. m.—CBS, "To a Highbrow," Mr. J. B. Prisetley, novelist, from London.

GOVERNMENT ISSUES NEW EXPORT BOOKLET

Valuable aids to exporters are contained in the new edition of Trade Promotion Series, No. 72, issued by the Government, copies of which have just been received at the Boston office of the United States Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Written to assist American exporters in shipping samples and advertising literature abroad, the publication covers other important subjects, including export documentation, marking requirements, consular fees, prepayment of duty and samples.

Tariffs and customs regulations are highly perishable data, according to Mr. E. F. Bemis, commercial agent of the bureau's Boston office. Information concerning duties, customs formalities and consular requirements are subject to changes of varying importance and at frequent intervals, and the latest publication may be kept corrected by clipping notices from the weekly federal publication "Commerce Reports," he said.

INDIAN OIL PROFITS HIGH

PAWHUSKA, Okla., Oct. 8 (AP)—The flow of oil from the Osage Indian Reservation has poured a total of $240,000,000 into the tribe's communal coffers, Mr. George Beaulieu, head of the oil and gas department of the Osage agency, estimates in a review of the reservation's oil development. Apportionment of the money derived from lease sales and royalties has given each Osage headright about $110,000.

ALABAMA

BIRMINGHAM

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CHEVROLET CARS *and* TRUCKS
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For MEN and WOMEN
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Everything Worn by
MEN, WOMEN, BOYS, GIRLS and INFANTS
Your money's worth or your money back.
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WE WANT every reader of this paper within trading distance of Miami to visit our removal sale. If you don't find a bargain in something you need in our line, we'll MAKE it a bargain just for YOU.
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Radio Voice
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Greets you every morning
Over WQAM—9:45
Tune In!
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"Where the best costs less"
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FIRST NATIONAL BANK *and* TRUST COMPANY in Orlando
Service in All Departments: Commercial, Trust, Savings
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We Live and Let Live

No Depression at Save-U-More Department Store Complete in Every Way

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Est. 33 Years
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"QUALITY DID IT"
Two Stores: Orlando & Daytona Beach

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We have listed with us several beautifully furnished comfortable homes ready for you to step right into and enjoy a winter season, in sunny St. Petersburg. *Correspondence solicited.*

Oleander Coffee Shoppe
109 THIRD STREET, NORTH
Opposite William's Park
A modern, newly equipped coffee shoppe, specializing in home-cooked foods . . . Club Breakfasts, 7:30 o'clock . . . 35c Lunch 11:30-2; Dinner 5-7:30, 35c . . . 35c Special Sunday Dinner 35c.

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"We Strive to Do the Impossible—Please Everybody"

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The Haberdasher, Inc.
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705 Franklin St., Tampa, Fla.

Our delivery covers the entire city in time for breakfast.
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A Complete Department Store

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We cater to high grade hand work at reasonable prices.

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Everything to Wear for
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WE WILL APPRECIATE YOUR PATRONAGE
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Expert Tailoring
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Apt. E 9

GEORGE MUSE CLOTHING COMPANY
Suits—Overcoats—Hats—Shoes and Furnishings for Men and Boys.
Women's Ready to Wear, Hosiery and Millinery.

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We Deliver Flowers for All Occasions
1169 Cascade Ave., S. W. Call Ra. 7921

GEORGIA

ATLANTA
(Continued)

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Piggly Wiggly

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Actually Costs Less
Why take chances on so-called bargains?
JELLICO COAL CO.
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The Store All Women Know
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An Institution of 30 Years' Standing
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Keep That Fresh Snappy Appearance
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A Complete Cleaning Service
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Launderers, Dyers and Cleaners
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For Really Delicious Food
Visit the
CRYSTAL RESTAURANT
Famous for twenty-one years!
545-547 PENN STREET Reading, Pa.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

AGENTS earn excellent commission selling hosiery, lingerie and high grade Christmas Cards from your home or office; your own hosiery as bonus. ROYAL CROWN, 76 Summer St., Boston.

ANIMALS

THOROUGHBRED Russian Wolfhounds for sale, 6 months old. LEO E. HALPIN, 79 Brow Avenue, South Braintree, Mass. Telephone Braintree 1499-J.

APARTMENTS—UNFURNISHED

BOSTON, MASS.—Pleasant apartments, 23-27 St. Stephens St.—5 rooms and alcove; convenient to The Mother Church. Call RALPH PATTERSON, Kenmore 8187.

BROOKLYN, N. Y.—Top floor of 2-family house for rent, all improvements, reasonable. Write VINCENT, 241-36 Caney Road, Rosedale, L. I.

CHESTNUT HILL, MASS.—For rent, 6-room apartment, hot water heat, open fireplace; good location; rent reasonable. Regent 7676.

Maximum Comfort at Minimum Rental
If you desire an apartment in carefully restricted buildings, where every apartment is a home, then you should inspect these newly renovated modern 1-2-3-room apartments with every convenience overlooking the beautiful Fenway; ranging in price from $30 to $65 a month; adults only; unquestionable references given and required. Apply at offices at 1191 Boylston St. or 131 Audubon Road, Boston. Under the management and personal supervision of RALPH P. EVANS. COMmonwealth 5500.

NEEDHAM, MASS.—7-room duplex, garage, Frigidaire; beautiful location; $55; other good rents $40 up. L. L. PARKER, Needham 0641-M.

N. Y. C.—190TH STREET, 75 WEST HIGH-CLASS ELEVATOR APARTMENTS
1 block from new Christian Science church
2-3-4-5-6 ROOMS
Owned and managed by WM. M. MOORE

NEW YORK CITY, 54 West 10th St., near Fifth Ave.—Two rooms, bath, kitchenette, porch overlooking garden, fireplace; near subway, bus and "L." Telephone Gramercy 5-2065.

WOLLASTON, MASS., 10 Quincy St., near center of Quincy—5 large rooms, clean, modern, warm, continuous hot water; good neighborhood; practically new garage. Granite 0631-R.

WOLLASTON, MASS.—Refined people desired; modern, sunny, clean 5-room apartment; 15 minutes Boston; excellent transportation; reduced. Granite 0671-W.

370 Commonwealth Avenue, Boston
APARTMENTS AT
THE ELIOT
A Home Atmosphere
Convenience of Location
A Reasonable Rental
offer Charge
Modern Fireproof Construction
Elimination of Needless Household Cares
Dining Room Excellent Food
HENDERSON & ROSS
Office—370 Commonwealth Avenue
Commonwealth 1484
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Local Classified
United States and Canada

APARTMENTS TO LET

A Few Apartments Still Available

It will pay you to inspect these choice apartments, beautifully decorated and appointed, homelike and comfortable. Myles Standish leaves nothing to be desired in service, atmosphere and location.

One to Five Rooms, Furnished or Unfurnished. Hotel Service. Excellent Restaurant.

MYLES STANDISH
30 Bay State Rd., Boston
Com. 4500
NORDBLOM MANAGED

ABERDEEN DISTRICT, COMMONWEALTH AVENUE—For rent in 2-apartment house, 4 rooms with large alcove, enclosed rear piazza; heat, refrigeration, 2 fireplaces; splendid conditions; good neighborhood; at reduced rental; adults. Stadium 7219, Boston.

BACK BAY
1 TO 3-ROOM SUITES with all modern improvements; convenient locations. Apply COLEMAN-GILBERT ASSOCIATES, 339 Huntington Ave., Boston. Tel. Commonwealth 3212.

BACK BAY, BOSTON
1, 2, 3-ROOM SUITES, unfurnished, all modern; no undesirable tenant welcomed; $35 up. SPRING REALTY CO., 131 Audubon Road. Commonwealth 4740.

BOSTON, 87 ST. STEPHEN STREET
Suites 1, 2 and 3 rooms, kitchenette, bath; rent reasonable. Apply superintendent on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington Street Lafayette 7040

BOSTON, Back Bay—Modern 4-5-room apartments, ideal location, newly decorated throughout, refrigeration, fireplace; near new Audubon Circle subway; carefully restricted building. Apply SUPT., 449-452 Audubon Rd., cor Medfield St. Circle 9751.

BOSTON, Back Bay, 1-5-11-19 Peterboro St.—1 and 2-room kitchenette apts., modern improvements, Frigidaire. Tel. Ken. 6317.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—4-5-7-room suites, fireplaces, refrigeration, porches; references. Apply Janitor, 37 Kirkland St., or R. M. HULL, Lafayette 2378.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS. The Martin Apartments, 71-73 Martin St.—Modern 1-2-3-room apartments. University 9764.

FURNISHED
DELIGHTFUL TWO-ROOM
Apartments Adjacent to The Mother Church, $50 and $55
SHAWMUT REALTY TRUST
24A Clearway Street, Boston KEN. 0482

High-Class Apartments
114 FENWAY, BOSTON—4-5-6 large rooms, all outside, modern in every way; rent reasonable. Apply superintendent on premises or CHAS. E. CUSHING
209 Washington Street Lafayette 7040

MALDEN, MASS.—Upper apartment, 5 rooms, easy to heat, on "L" car line to Boston; low rent to small adult family. 1432 Eastern Ave., Linden. Tel. Malden 1875-J.

WEST MEDFORD, MASS.—A home you would like; second floor, high, sightly, sunny, 5 rooms, fireplace, sun

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United States and Canada

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For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

HOUSES TO LET

FURNISHED 7 room home, 4 bedrooms, 2 sleeping porches, 2 baths; fine residential section; $100 per month. P. O. Box 404, Orlando, Fla.

NINE rooms, bath, sun porch, hot water heating; refined neighborhood; very convenient railroad station; $75 monthly. 57 Claire Ave., New Rochelle, N. Y. Telephone 6929.

KINDERGARTENS

GROUPS for little folk: mornings, afternoons; play, music, handwork, etc. CHARLOTTE CLARKE, 50 West 67th St., New York City. Susquehanna 7-4950.

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Found by Boston Police Dept.

217104—Shoes, burlap bag containing men's and women's old shoes.

CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700, Line 9

MOVING AND STORAGE

BAILEY BROS.—Home and office moving; reasonable rates; estimates given without obligation. 9 Elm St., Boston. Tel. Cap. 5686.

I SHALL deem it a privilege to serve readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance piano and furniture moving. NOBLE R. STEVES, 184 Harvard Street, Dorchester District, Boston, Mass. Tel. Talbot 2400.

LONG distance moving, house to house moving, packing, shipping, storage; work guaranteed; 30 years' experience. N. E. AUTO VAN CO., N. Stacey, Mgr., 559 Huntington Ave. Boston. Gar. 5181, Univ. 3795-W.

WARNER CO.

MOVING—PACKING—SHIPPING—STORING of household effects. Local or long distance

"Who moves you is just as important as where you move."

20 HAWLEY PLACE, BOSTON LIBERTY 8878

OFFICES TO LET

PRACTITIONER'S office for rent two or three mornings. Room 1740, 33 West 42nd St. Telephone afternoons only, Chickering 4-1009.

ORGAN TUNING

REED ORGANS tuned and repaired. GEO. W. SIMPSON, 6 Brattle Terrace, Arlington, Mass. Arlington 1829-M.

PAINTING AND DECORATING

PAINTEX, GRAPHTEX, in and outside, all branches, low prices, best references. Phone Melrose 5-5505. Home address 15a West 106th St., New York City. SWANSON.

PIANO TUNING

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43 Central Ave., Newtonville, Mass. New. No. 7876

REAL ESTATE

ARLINGTON HEIGHTS, MASS.—New 6-room English, open porch, large living room and gun parlor, Colonial fireplace, paneled dining room, all tiled kitchen with the latest tiled sink, laundry and dirt chute to basement, downstairs lavatory, 3 bedrooms and dressing room, tiled bath with shower, recreation room in basement, heated garage, finished street near schools; price $6500. Take Park Ave. to Hawthorne Ave. to Kenilworth Rd. M. F. BROWN, Builder. Telephone Arlington 3582.

MELROSE HIGHLANDS, MASS.

Single family house, 8 rooms, hardwood floors, modern plumbing, cement cellar, new hot water heater; good location; near trains, schools and stores.

Reduced to $4500

Telephone Owner, Melrose 3611-M

SCARSDALE, N. Y.
Village of Homes
NASH *and* BOGART
REALTORS
Elizabeth Nash
Elizabeth Locke Bogart
24 EAST PARKWAY Telephone 930

RETAIL FLOOR SPACE

PHILADELPHIA, PA., 1730 Chestnut Street—To let, second and third floors, 880 square feet each; good show windows, elevator service; south side of main retail shopping street; owner furrier occupies remainder of building.

ROOMS AND BOARD

BOSTON, 329 Commonwealth Ave.—Two attractive rooms for reliable business people; $12 a week with breakfasts and dinners.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Single and 2 or 3 rooms connecting with private bath; excellent table. 61 Sewall Ave. Longwood 9168.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Pond Section—Room and board in private family; large detached house. Phone Jamaica 3034.

ROOMS AND BOARD WANTED

WHITE PLAINS, N. Y.—Room, bath and board wanted in harmonious home for couple; must be reasonable. Box J-12, Room 1804, 270 Madison Avenue, New York City.

ROOMS TO LET

A REAL HOME
NEPPERHAN HEIGHTS, Yonkers, N. Y.—Comfortable room, breakfast; private home; good commuting; unusually reasonable. Phone evenings Nepperhan 1137.

BOSTON, Back Bay—Attractive front room overlooking Fenway; near Art Museum, cars and church; elevator; splendid heat; homey; private family. MRS. WILLIAMS, Com. 2052.

BOSTON, MASS., 404 Marlboro St.—Large sunny room, 1 flight, steam heat, well furnished, private bath, large closet; refined home; desirable for married or business couple.

BOSTON, MASS., 58 Fenway, Suite 1, opposite Hotel Hemenway—Attractive room for young man; reasonable. Call before 7:45 p. m.

BOSTON—Bright, newly decorated, attractively furnished rooms to rent; reasonable; Protestant family. 96 Gainsborough St., Suite 4.

BOSTON—Home comforts, private baths, housekeeping arrangements, from $3 up. THE SERVICE BUREAU, 236 Huntington Ave.

BOSTON—Desirable rooms at 95 Gainsboro St., transients accommodated; very reasonable. Ken. 1022. MRS. CHARLES COSMAN.

BOSTON, 345 Commonwealth Ave., near Mass. Ave.—Furnished front room, first floor; convenient location. Tel. Circle 9367.

BOSTON, 44 Clearway St., Suite 7—To let, bright, sunny room; no other roomers; rent reasonable. Tel. Ken. 3648.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Two rooms in beautifully furnished apartment, half minute to Beacon St. car line; every comfort; references exchanged. Box G-37, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Beautiful, newly furnished rooms, 2 baths; select neighborhood, off Beacon St.; $5 up. 29 Summit Ave., Longwood 0856.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 1 Winchester St., Suite 1—Large, pleasant front room with alcove; near Coolidge Corner; quiet, convenient. Asp. 5155.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 69 Summit Ave.—Pleasant rooms, 2 with baths, home meals, oil heat, garage; transients welcomed. Reg. 6313.

BROOKLINE, MASS., Chestnut Hill Ave.—Nicely furnished airy room; splendid location. Call Beacon 3123.

CAMBRIDGE, MASS.—Large single rooms with bath adjoining for student or young instructor, $7.50; near Harvard Botanic Gardens; references required. Call. Univ. 4252.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Beautifully furnished room in apartment; lady employed or school teacher; Christian Scientist preferred. Or. 4-0940.

EAST ORANGE, N. J.—Large, pleasant studio bedroom; near station. Orange 5-8778. Write Box X-70, Rm. 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. C.

JAMAICA PLAIN, MASS.—Unusually attractive rooms to gentleman who will appreciate a country home in the heart of a city; beautiful grounds, rocks, flowers and trees; bounded two sides by park, 15 minutes from State House; strictly private home; references exchanged. For appointment call Endicott 6680.

MALDEN, MASS.—Ideal location in American family, nicely furnished room, sun porch, private lavoratory; meals if desired; convenient to transportation; accommodating 1 or 2. 15 Woodland Road, Malden 1573-W.

N. Y. C., 175 Macdougal St., near Washington Square—Extra large front room, tastefully furnished including radio, 2 large closets, private bath, maid service; bus, elevated, subway. Chelsea 2-5784.

PHILADELPHIA, Pa., 5036 Walnut Street—Large sunny room, also attractive single room; every convenience; very reasonable; excellent meal next door

ROCHESTER, N. Y.—Master bedroom, comfortably furnished, garage, select location. 154 Rugby Ave. Genesee 1731-W.

WABAN, MASS.—2 rooms, privileges, for 1 or 2 business persons in detached house; near train, buses and local Christian Science church. Telephone CEN 3503.

ROOMS WANTED

A MIDDLE-AGED woman desires a furnished room in White Plains; Christian Scientists preferred; reasonable. Write Box M-54, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., New York City.

SITUATIONS WANTED—MEN

AMERICAN, 41, well informed, pleasant personality, a Mason, desires situation as companion; can assist with literary work; go anywhere. Box E-33, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

A YOUNG Englishman, former merchant service, wishes position for housework or cooking daily; thoroughly domesticated. Write Box G-24, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave., N. Y. City.

CHAUFFEUR—Young man, 30 years of age, honest and reliable; 8 years' experience, 5 years with last employer; will go anywhere; A-1 references. Mystic 8163-W (Medford, Mass.).

SITUATIONS WANTED—WOMEN

BOSTON—Middle-aged woman, American, Protestant, will serve in adult family as housekeeper-attendant, assist in business, for fair recompense; will go anywhere. M. C., 318 Poplar St., Roslindale, Mass.

COMPETENT girl for housework, part or full time; stay in or go home nights; good references. Highlands 0431.

COMPANION, secretary, housekeeper; competent, careful manager, good cook; cheerful, absolutely reliable, free to travel; drives car; excellent reference. G-32, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

GENERAL maid (colored) part time; experienced; good plain cook. University 3857 (Cambridge, Mass.).

GOVERNESS, Swiss, will take entire charge of children, 4 years old up; excellent English, French, German; excellent references. MISS E. BUCHER, 136 West 67th St., New York City.

GOVERNESS-COMPANION — Experienced in care of retarded children; go anywhere; best of references. Write W. A. C., 91 Spruce St., Winchendon, Mass.

LADY (American), educated in Switzerland, wishes position as companion in refined home; free to travel. Address A. V., 902 Independence Building, Charlotte, N. C.

PRACTICAL attendant-companion or housekeeper for elderly lady or couple; experienced. 284 Brook Avenue, Passaic, N. J.

SECRETARY with executive ability, varied experience, energetic, ambitious. Write Box W-34, Room 1804, 270 Madison Ave, N. Y. C.

WILLING, capable woman desires position as companion; owns car, good driver, go anywhere; will share small cottage. MRS. WAGNER, 118 13th St. North, St. Petersburg, Fla.

WOMAN (colored) houseworker, reliable, experienced, good cook; references. Call Ed. 4-4840, New York City.

WOMAN (colored) desires general work, part time or daily. Telephone Highlands 0855 (Roxbury, Mass.).

TEACHERS AND TUTORS

LADY with 14 years' teaching experience in schools and colleges, specializing in English and Latin, desires position. PRICILLA W. HEACOCK, Wyncote, Pa. Phone Ogontz 487-M.

MARY McQUESTEN—TEACHER OF SINGING French-Italian method. Diction taught for radio and public speaking based on the Miller System of Correct English. Audition by appointment. Huntington Chambers, Boston, Mass. Circle 7622. Tuesdays, Jackson Bldg., Providence, R. I.

TO LET—FURNISHED

SHORT BEACH, CONN., near New Haven—Attractive 6-room bungalow; modern; verandas and sleeping porch; garage; available Oct. to July. R. L. HAZELTINE, Tel. Branford 544-13.

WANTED

A LADY desires to render service of some kind in exchange for a home for herself and husband for winter. G-34, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston, Mass.

WEARING APPAREL

Spencer Corsets

If you want a corset to be comfortable, fit properly, wear well, make you look and feel your best, try a SPENCER. Measurement for proper fitting taken in the privacy of your own home. EVA W. BROWNING, Registered Corsetier, 54 Forsyth St., Boston, Com. 1651.

WEATHER STRIPPING

AND SCREENS, rewiring; wood, metal and roll; Tontine shades. Norge electric refrigerators. HOME SPECIALTIES CO., Newton Centre 1114 (Mass.).

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 60 cents a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

AGENTS WANTED

SELL beautiful 21-folder Christmas Greeting Assortment, Everyday Assortment, Gift Wrappings; no experience necessary; large profit; samples on approval. DOEHLA CO., Dept. S-12, Fitchburg, Mass.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE—MEN

SALARIED POSITIONS, $1500 to $25,000. The undersigned provides a thoroughly organized service of 12 years' recognized standing through which preliminaries are negotiated for positions of the calibre indicated, the procedure is individualized to each client's personal requirements and identity covered and present position protected; not a registration bureau; send only name and address for details. R. W. BIXBY, INC., 120 Delward Building, Buffalo, New York.

GIFTS

ATTRACTIVE GIFTS OF LEATHER—Bookcovers $2 up, wallets $3 up, purses $5 up and other novelties in colors. Made by MABEL DERBY. Orders promptly filled. 1322 Spring St., Paso Robles, Calif.

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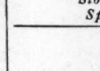

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(Continued)

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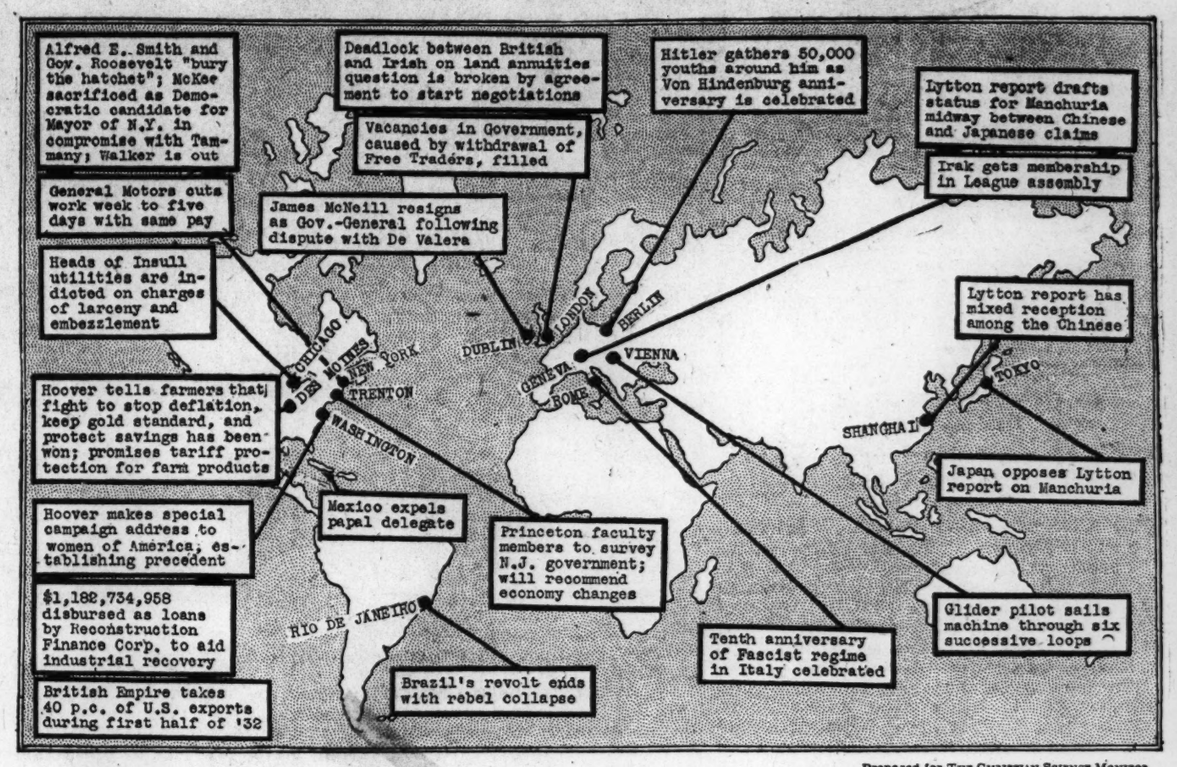
DAILY FEATURES

World News of the Week at a Glance


Alfred E. Smith and Gov. Roosevelt "bury the hatchet"; McKee sacrificed as Democratic candidate for Mayor of N.Y. in compromise with Tammany; Walker is out
Deadlock between British and Irish on land annuities question is broken by agreement to start negotiations
Hitler gathers 50,000 youths around him as Von Hindenburg anniversary is celebrated
Lytton report drafts status for Manchuria midway between Chinese and Japanese claims
Irak gets membership in League assembly
Vacancies in Government, caused by withdrawal of Free Traders, filled
General Motors cuts work week to five days with same pay
James McNeill resigns as Gov.-General following dispute with De Valera
Heads of Insull utilities are indicted on charges of larceny and embezzlement
Lytton report has mixed reception among the Chinese
Hoover tells farmers that fight to stop deflation, keep gold standard, and protect savings has been won; promises tariff protection for farm products
Japan opposes Lytton report on Manchuria
Hoover makes special campaign address to women of America; establishing precedent
Mexico expels papal delegate
Princeton faculty members to survey N.J. government; will recommend economy changes
$1,182,734,958 disbursed as loans by Reconstruction Finance Corp. to aid industrial recovery
Tenth anniversary of Fascist regime in Italy celebrated
Glider pilot sails machine through six successive loops
British Empire takes 40 p.c. of U.S. exports during first half of '32
Brazil's revolt ends with rebel collapse
DUBLIN
LONDON
BERLIN
VIENNA
GENEVA
ROME
CHICAGO
DES MOINES
NEW YORK
TRENTON
WASHINGTON
RIO DE JANEIRO
SHANGHAI
TOKIO

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All Nature

Silver Maple

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

MRS. R. M. W. of Hartford, Conn., writes that she has several silver maples (as well as sugar maples) on her land; she asks if she can use the sap coming from them in the spring, in making maple sugar.

Yes, the sap of either variety may be used to make sugar. It might be well, however, to keep the two saps separate, for sugar from the silver maple is considered by experts to be inferior to that from the sugar maple.

One usually finds the silver maple growing in damp or swampy regions, often bordering streams anywhere from central New Brunswick south to Florida, and west as far as the prairie states. In many ways it closely resembles the red maple, except that the trunk is low and divides into wide-spreading branches which sweep down and turn up at the tips.

Like the red maple, its buds are smooth and red. Greenish yellow blossoms appear the first warm day at the beginning of spring, bursting into full bloom long before the leaves unfurl.

The wood of the silver maple is brittle. Riding through the country following an electrical or wind storm, one can easily pick out the silver maples by the small twigs and broken branches strewn beneath. The wood is easily worked and close-grained. It is used for floors and in the manufacture of furniture.

From the leaves comes the common name of "silver" maple, for these deeply indented organs of digestion and transpiration are silvery white below (at first, quite hairy). Above, they are bright pale green. In the autumn they turn a pale yellow before falling, a direct contrast to the scarlet of the red maple. The stems are long, slender, drooping and red.

The fruit is a typical winged samara, germinating within a very short time after falling. By the fall of the year a miniature forest may spring up within a radius of several yards.

The leaf, fruit and blossom which C. I. A. of Easton, Penna., sent in for identification, are those of the Paulowina tree, a native of China and Japan, which has escaped from cultivation in the United States in many of the southern states and in New York and New Jersey. Its northern limit of hardiness is Troy, N. Y. It was named for Anna Paulowna, a Russian Princess, the daughter of Tsar Paul I.

"Do the blossoms that appear this year on pecan trees govern the fruit of next year?" asks Miss F. C. of Dallas, Texas. "If this is not true, how long do the flowers appear before the fruit?"

From the time the blossoms first appear, pecan trees take from 270 to 290 days to mature their fruit in states along the Gulf coast. Northern trees take from 170 to 190, while in the middle belt 180 to 200 days are required.

Brevities

Publishers Syndicate: The late Mayor Walker usually was, anyway.

New Yorker: Owing to bitter poverty, there are to be fewer nation-wide hook-ups this campaign. The two parties will have to think up cheaper ways to save the country from each other.

Detroit News: Two parts of vinegar and one of olive oil make a fine furniture polish, says a household item. By all means, then, let the little folks handle the mayonnaise freely at the table.

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

I KNOW not where His islands lift
Their fronded palms in air;
I only know I cannot drift
Beyond his love and care.
—JOHN G. WHITTIER.

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

5

Haveing placed too much

baggage in the canoe,

it upset. Dripping wet,

the trip around one of

the inland lakes of the

Philipines was abandoned

by the students.

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

In Lighter Vein

Unless—

"It's pretty much of a cinch that either Hoover or Roosevelt will be our next President—that is, unless a candidate should run under the name of Will Rogers," says a visitor familiar with Oklahoma politics.

Gazzettino Illustrato, Venice

Mistress: "Mary, we have forgotten the salt."

Maid: "Yes, ma'am—how stupid we are!"

Sympathy

An old Shakespearean actor was engaged at a music hall to give tragic readings from Shakespeare. His reception was anything but complimentary.

When he came off the stage, he was approached by a kindly cockney comedian who had been watching his performance from the wings.

"Don't take any notice of 'em," he said sympathetically. "I've been watching your turn, and I think you're genuinely funny!"—*Humour* (Australia).

Too Much Soap

Jones: "Well, how are you getting on in your new eight-roomed house?"

Smith: "Oh, not so badly. We furnished one of the bedrooms by collecting soap coupons."

Jones: "Didn't you furnish the other seven rooms?"

Smith: "We can't. They're full of soap."—*Montreal Star.*

Good Wear

Customer: "I've worn these calf-skin shoes only two months, and now look at them."

Salesman: "My dear sir, you must remember the calf had already worn that skin five months, making seven months' wear—which is very good, I think."—*Staley Journal.*

Insistent

Telegram to Friend: "Washout on line; can't come."

Reply: "Borrow a shirt and come anyway."—*Pearson's.*

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

"We glory in tribulations" in Romans 5: 3 (S. R.)—To understand such a statement, one must be familiar with the method of threshing employed by the ancients. The grain heads were strewn over a threshing floor (usually flat rocks), and over this mass was dragged what the early Romans called a *tribulum*, a heavy sledge studded with coarse spikes. The hauling of this threshing instrument over the floor separated the wheat from the chaff, the wheat finding its way into the cracks between the rocks, the chaff later being winnowed away.

The early Christian writers seized upon this idea, and coined the word *tribulatio*, applying it to the processes of separating the light and trivial in men from the solid and true; troubles and sorrows which seemed to separate man from base practices, and freed him from the husks of materiality, were regarded as "threshings of the spirit" or "tribulations." Small wonder, then, the apostle could glory in them!

"That love his appearing" in II Timothy 4: 8 (S. R.)—The quality of the inspiration in this rendering is evident when we consider that the Wiclif, Tyndale, Cranmer, Geneva and Rheims versions all substitute "coming" for "appearing." The Greek word thus translated is ἐπιφανεια (epiphaneia), "manifestation."

Bethesda—The first *e* is "quick-long as in create, *Be-thez'-da.*

"God giveth not the Spirit by measure unto him" in John 3: 34—The equivalent of "unto him" is not found in the original Greek of this text. Many of the important manuscripts also omit the word we render as "God." Thus, there are two possible literal translations: "He giveth not the Spirit by measure" or "The Spirit giveth not by measure."

"My servant shall deal prudently" in Isaiah 52: 13—The Hebrew construction, translated "deal prudently," has various shades of meaning, including "to have insight, intelligence or understanding; to prosper" (cf. Feyeraben: Hebrew - English Dictionary, page 332). The Septuagint, or Greek version of the Old Testament, is translated in this verse as follows: "Behold, my servant shall understand, and be exalted, and glorified exceedingly." . . .

Incidentally, the Septuagint allows the following rendering of Isaiah 53: 11: "The Lord also is pleased to take away from the travail of his soul, to show him light and to form him with understanding; to justify the just one who serves many well; and he shall bear their sins." (See Baxter's edition of the Septuagint in Greek and English.)

Extolled—The *o* is preferably short as in tolerate.

Original—The *o* is as in *o*bey, not as in *o*rb.

Remedy—*Rem'-e-dy* (first *e* as in get, second as in create). Not *reh'-muh-dy.*

Every—Preferably three syllables.

Retrogression—The first *e* is long as in *k*ey.

Sacrifice—As a noun the last syllable is preferably *-fize*; as a verb it is preferably *-fize.*

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

What They Say

Better Business

"Last year in Hollywood on Sept. 10 there were 66 pictures in production. This year there are 154."—*Will Hays.*

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

A Full Dinner Pail

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Magna, Utah

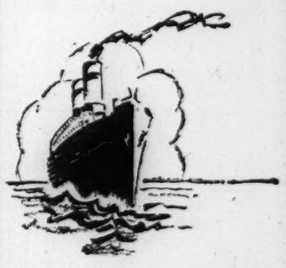
LITTLE JOE always took his lunch to school, but it was only a moderate-sized one until one day when he requested his mother to begin loading his lunch box as full as she could. This she did, and Joe supplemented his lunch by putting an apple and an orange in his pockets.

Oddly enough, he would always come home hungry, and his mother did not notice any increase in his weight. One day she asked Joe why he had been taking such large lunches of late. Then Joe revealed the fact that he had noticed some little boys at school who had only a cold boiled potato, a slice of bread or an apple for their lunches. He insisted he could not enjoy his lunch any more unless he could share it with some of the little boys who needed it. He said that by taking a full lunch box, he could divide his lunch, enjoy it and be happier.

The mother, finding out conditions, became active and interested other parents, with the result that a number of people in the town arranged to serve a good nourishing lunch each day to those children who had had only very meager provisions at the noon hour.

So little Joe's thoughtfulness resulted in blessing and benefiting many more than his lunch box could provide for. And again was it shown that a little child could lead.

Worth Knowing



Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

Ship owners have discovered that ships painted certain colors attract clinging barnacles more readily than do others. As the crustaceans slow down the speed of liners, experiments are being conducted at a laboratory at Cuxhaven on the North Sea to determine the color with the least fascination for the barnacle.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

A memorial is to be erected in Portland, Ind., to Elwood Haynes, who is regarded as the inventor of the automobile?

Radio is credited with adding approximately 5000 words to the English language?

Fourteen cubic miles of water flow past any point every hour in the Gulf Stream?

The soft drink industry was started over a century ago by Eugène Roussel, a Philadelphia perfumer?

The United States exported 1,987,000 doors to 51 countries last year?

There are only 11 talking picture houses in Russia?

A new type of pencil, made entirely of graphite, is unbreakable?

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, SATURDAY, OCTOBER 8, 1932 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear."* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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The Editorial Board as constituted by The Christian Science Board of Directors for The Christian Science Monitor is composed of Mr. Willis J. Abbot, Contributing Editor; Mr. Albert F. Gilmore, member of the Board of Trustees of The Christian Science Publishing Society; Mr. Roland R. Harrison, Manager of The Christian Science Publishing Society, and Mr. Frank L. Perrin, Executive Editor. It is the duty of the Editorial Board to consider and determine all questions within the Editorial Department of The Christian Science Monitor, and also to carry out the stated policy of The Christian Science Board of Directors relative to the entire news and editorial content of the paper. Each member of said Editorial Board shall have equal responsibility.

All communications regarding the conduct of this newspaper, articles and illustrations for publication should be addressed to the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor.

EDITORIALS

Why Not Dice?

SEEKING to promote peaceful and economical settlement of international questions about which "there is too much to be said on both sides," the International Association of Journalists accredited to the League of Nations have presented to that body one pair of dice. Many a layman must feel that the newspaper men have hit on a useful scheme, albeit its adoption might give them far less to write about.

It often seems that there is too much said and written without result in Geneva. And as Sir Eric Drummond, the Secretary-General, pointed out in welcoming the gift, there are a good many questions, such as what caliber of cannon ought to be abolished, which could well be decided by lot.

Yet even those who have no patience with palaver recognize that many of the words which use Geneva for a sounding board are extremely useful. Sometimes the League provides a safety valve for the letting off of steam. Sometimes it develops an invaluable and impartial survey such as the 100,000-word Lytton report. And always it affords a forum where disputants can meet face to face and either adjust their differences or thoroughly air the... before the world.

It is not as a substitute for words of reason that this gift might have the greatest utility; it is as a substitute for that other form of chance known as war. After all, talk is cheap—far cheaper than tanks. And "shooting craps" would be better than shooting men. If nations are going to abandon reason and right in the adjudication of their differences, a quick and painless form of decision is preferable to one of prolonged terror and misery. As a method of judgment, throwing dice is less ridiculous than throwing bombs.

But men have abandoned trial by battle as a means of determining the guilt or innocence of individuals. And there are reasons to hope that they are ready to abandon it—and all other forms of gambling—for more intelligent means of determining justice between nations.

Mexico and the Vatican

RELIGIOUS ferment is at work in Mexico. It has been so for years and probably will long continue. Incidents such as the enactment of laws restricting the clergy, the issuance of denunciatory encyclicals from the Vatican, the expulsion of the papal delegate, Monsignor Leopoldo Ruiz y Flores, and, most recently, the cancellation of citizenship of priests in the State of Vera Cruz, are among the larger bubbles on the surface of a struggle the origins of which run deeper than anyone outside Mexico is likely fully to discern.

Mr. Carleton Beals, in a penetrating chapter of his book, "Mexican Maze," describes the Catholic Church in Mexico as "an alien institution, imposed upon the country in large part by force of [Spanish] arms," keeping, "more than any other Catholic organization in the world, a feudal and superstate outlook," and so coming into fundamental conflict with the emergent idea of a national sovereignty and a liberated people.

This indicates some of the forces moving behind the screens upon which Pope and President project their opposing bids for the support of the people. In 1926 the controversy reached a stage at which the Roman Catholic hierarchy closed all its churches in Mexico in protest at anticlerical legislation. Last December, after a settlement which proves to have been but a truce, the church celebrated the four hundredth anniversary of the reputed miraculous appearance of the Virgin of Guadalupe with public ceremonies so elaborate and allegedly ostentatious that the National Revolutionary, or Government, Party in Congress became incensed and limited the number of priests who might officiate in the Mexico City Federal District to one for each 50,000 of population. Similar laws in various states permit only one for from 33,000 to 100,000 population.

As to whether these limitations are not unduly severe and may express a semi-Communistic desire among a few to suppress religion generally there may be some question. So may there be as to whether there has not been some provocation in the numbers of the priesthood which Mexicans in the past have been asked to support.

The recent encyclical inveighed "before the whole world, and in a special manner before the rulers of the nations," against the laws which it labeled "impious" and "iniquitous." This gave basis to the statement in the Federal Congress's resolution that the Vatican was trying to draw upon the Mexican Government the fury of a wrongly informed foreign public. The encyclical counseled formal compliance with the law, but coupled this with such criticisms that President Abelardo L. Rodriguez declared it an "open incitation to the clergy to provoke agitation" which might end in disorder.

Finally it urged with emphasis "the necessity of instituting and furthering to an even greater extent Catholic action, according to the directions communicated at our command by our apostolic delegate." Now, it would not be considered good taste in diplomacy for a nation to use its ambassador in another nation as a center of public propaganda against certain of that other nation's laws. When the Vatican City was established in 1929 as a temporal state the new status was hailed as having certain diplomatic advantages. Apparently, also, it has some disadvantages. At any rate, the Mexican President and Congress have ousted the papal delegate as a "pernicious foreigner" and a representative of a "foreign entity," and it is reported that public opinion supports the Government more strongly than at some previous stages of the dispute.

Administration Relief Measures

NO PARTISAN charge against President Hoover is more persistently pressed than the assertion that in the face of widespread unemployment and destitution he is confining the Government's aid to advancing loans to great fiduciary corporations. Why, it is asked, does not the Administration come to the aid of the suffering individual?

But what does the suffering individual want? Immediate relief through loans, or the gift of food? That can be, and has been, done more effectively by local authorities. The state and municipality are better equipped with the immediate knowledge of local conditions to render this aid. And the Federal Government is advancing money to the states for this purpose. But in any case, assistance of this character is mere almsgiving, helping to ameliorate temporary conditions but not affording any permanent relief.

What the President of the United States has insisted upon is that the need today is for the reëstablishment of nation-wide employment and the wide extension of opportunities for earning a living. Of course, the Federal Government can directly offer such opportunities only to a limited degree. It can speed up its building program, and President Hoover has been doing this in every possible way. It can prosecute certain public works, and that is being done. But unless the nation is willing to adopt a policy of wholesale public works of doubtful utility, and entailing an enormous increase in the taxation which is already handicapping commerce and industry, the possibility of direct employment by the Federal Government is but limited.

What the Administration can do, and what it is striving to do, is to assist in the reëstablishment of those private forms of industry which have employed labor in the past and will do so again in the future.

To accomplish this the first step has been to revive the credit system, which has been dormant, due to the fear inspired by the conditions of the depression. The Reconstruction Finance Corporation has been authorized to help banks, trust companies and other financial institutions, to the end that they may be provided with the capital necessary for the wide extension of credit. It also makes loans to railroads and other quasi-public corporations that are large employers of labor. No one has devised a more practical method by which the National Government can stimulate trade and industry than by strengthening and aiding those instruments of credit which have been limited and handicapped by existing industrial conditions.

The results of this policy are already apparent in the increase of loans and in the revival of business. The one serious obstacle which has been presented to the full and successful operation of this credit plan has proceeded from the insistence of the clerk of the House of Representatives that publicity should be given to all loans made by the Reconstruction Finance Corporation.

The President and his advisers earnestly opposed this policy. And its immediate effect has been to make banks hesitant about accepting such loans since the public, nervous and suspicious as a result of the prolonged financial crisis, would be inclined to take the fact of such a loan as an evidence of the bank's weakness. Until this obstacle can be removed, the fullest measure of success cannot be attained by the President's plan.

It is, however, operating, subject to this Democratic limitation, with so great a measure of success that everywhere the feeling is growing that the check upon business revival due to the widespread suspension of credit has already been removed.

Implementing the Golden Rule

TO BECOME an effective influence in the affairs of mankind any fundamental truth must first be implemented, must be put into practical operation. The Golden Rule is no exception. Increasingly are ways and means being found and applied of putting this most valuable of all insurance policies into use in the business world. Out of far-away New Zealand comes a plan which goes a long way toward giving to labor a more just share of its earnings, while awarding to capital its proper returns.

Mr. F. Valder of Hamilton, New Zealand, in pursuance of his business as a lumberman, many years ago began to buy standing timber of the Maoris. At first he found them owning their lands in common, but as contact with the British grew, they decided upon individual ownership. Accordingly, the land was divided among the men of the community according to the value of each person to the tribe, the chief receiving the largest proportion, because his services to the community were most important. All received something, and each according to his position.

Out of this background Mr. Valder developed a plan of industrial shares which is deserving of much credit. In brief, the plan provides that each employee of a business company or corporation shall receive one or more industrial shares, according to his value to the company, his services being measured by the wages received. Thus every employee from the manager to the office boy becomes a participant in the profits of the company according to his ownership of shares. At the end of a given financial period, be it six months or a year, interest upon the capital employed and a reasonable rate of insurance for its safety would be paid first. The balance of net earnings would then be divided among the employees according to the shares held. The ownership of the shares is individual and terminates when an employee leaves the company.

It might be objected that, in case of a loss being sustained during a given financial period, while all wages would be paid, there would be no funds available to pay interest and insurance on the capital employed. Provision could be made for this emergency through a reserve fund; or the interest and insurance due capital could be cumulative, to be paid when profits should accrue. The plan for such labor shares has been promoted by well-known economists and publicists both in England and America. It has been introduced with marked success in several New Zealand industries. Plans somewhat similar have even preceded it in certain American and British companies.

It is very generally recognized that there has not always been an equitable division of the profits of industry between capital and labor; capital has too often claimed the lion's share. Here is a practical method of adjustment which has the most substantial of foundations, namely, justice.

To Town and Country

IT MAY come quietly, even decorously. Or with a whoop and a rush like a boy in a rowdy moment. In the indigo rain at midnight. Or in the sudden suspended hush that crowds a shining forenoon with new expectancies. But be sure of this. It will not come according to calculations. It will not abide by appointments.

Perhaps as you wait on the curb for your "trolley," or pause on your front steps to sniff the cooling air, it will pluck shyly at a corner of your coat—or quite as shamelessly sweep your hat off. But the impertinence of the act will be so gay as to insure its immediate forgiveness.

Some think it is the wind that misbehaves so jocularly. But those who make this mistake are mostly inexperienced persons who have hitherto lived in lands of summer-all-the-year.

And there is another mistake about autumn which is all too common. This is that autumn makes its presence felt only in the countryside—that only where it can mix its colors on woodland palettes, where it can send armies of scarlet-coated leaves scurrying before its breath, where it can with unseen fingers twist the smoke of bonfires into blue spirals, will it make merry with men. Those who live in leafy towns may be forgiven such an assumption, even more readily they who know autumn only in its country moods.

But autumn comes also to the city. Indeed, where scholars gather, this carefree season sweeps before it hordes of young enthusiasts whose thoughts and ambitions are as colorful as any flight of wind-plucked leaves. If the twilights seem not so pointed with stars, still they are a-shimmer with arcs along the thoroughfares and with more modest lamps down quiet streets, with shop windows blazoned against the early dusk and with home windows rosy and warm with firelight.

But who has ever finished the tale of autumn? One may tell what one sees. But what one feels, it seems, must remain just beyond the boundaries of silence. Best to let autumn trace its own outlines in the curves of falling leaves, to note with the poet, "what visionary tints the year puts on." And in city or countryside to paint, each one his own remembrance of this, "the year's last, loveliest smile."

Gorillas and the Cinema

THE London Zoo recently carried out an experiment that it doubtless hoped would have profound effects on the future of the cinema and the theater. Mr. G. Bernard Shaw has suggested that in some respects dolls and puppets were superior to actors and actresses, and it is well known that Mr. Gordon Craig has for years been toying with the idea that living players should be superseded by marionettes.

Perhaps it was in view of this that the authorities at the Zoo came to the logical reflection that if human players might be displaced by dolls, could not some substitute be found for human audiences, too? For, within a few days of Mr. Shaw's pronouncement, the Zoo organized a talkie show for gorillas.

With regret it must be stated that, contrary to expectation, the experiment was not a howling success. Moina and Mok, the animals in question, did not attempt to disguise their boredom with the whole entertainment. Moina, in fact, did not deign even to glance at the screen, or to show any curiosity whatever about the sounds that emerged from it. Mok, however, displayed the true critical faculty. From time to time he paid the film a certain amount of attention, but the puzzled look upon his face plainly indicated that, like Queen Victoria upon a famous occasion, he was not amused. Both animals evinced the liveliest signs of satisfaction when the picture stopped.

It may be, of course, that Mok and Moina are rather high-brow gorillas. Perhaps a play of Mr. Shaw's would have suited them better than a mere talkie. But this is only conjecture. It is clear that, at least until further evidence has been obtained, anyone wishing to do a kind deed to a gorilla would be well advised not to send it a free pass to the cinema.

Editorial Notes

Some centuries ago L. Quinctius Cincinnatus left the plow to become Dictator. Just the other day a high-caste Hindu prince stepped down to guide a plow in the presence of 20,000 subjects in order to overcome a deep-rooted prejudice against farming. The two incidents demonstrate that history, while usually repeating, occasionally reverses itself.

Uncaught as yet are the criminals guilty of blowing up the home of Judge Webster Thayer, who tried the Sacco-Vanzetti case, but they will know no peace. Their assault was not merely on a conscientious and venerable jurist; what they were really attacking was patient, long-suffering and eventually self-avenging justice.

Reading that the head of New York City's department of correction has resigned his post to supervise a major broadcasting activity, the discriminating radio listener will hope that his new duties do not necessitate a complete severance from his former sphere of activity.

An Open Door to Peace in Manchuria

By H. B. ELLISTON

NATURALLY the chief point of interest to the world at large in connection with the Lytton report is whether the parties principally concerned will accept it.

In China, where a year ago the report would have been denounced, there will be a disposition to welcome it as holding out the prospect of regaining the voice in Manchuria which, under present conditions, has been lost altogether.

For a long time the Chinese relied on the League of Nations or American intervention to get the Japanese out of Manchuria. But recently they have held a lessened hope of successful third-party intervention. Indeed, feelers for direct negotiations were put out even while the League Commission was on the ground. They are mentioned in its report. However, China found Japan in no mood to negotiate, and no progress could be made.

It is still doubtful whether direct negotiations, now explicitly recommended by the Lytton Commission, can be taken up. The Japan of today is a much different country from the Japan which once favored direct negotiations. Sentiment is now definitely militarized, with the military, who have plans of their own in Manchuria, pulling the strings of government. The problem therefore boils down to this: How can Japan be persuaded to retreat from the course of action to which she seemed to commit herself irrevocably when she accorded recognition to the independent state of Manchukuo?

Several methods of persuading Japan have been under discussion for twelve months. One is a League-plus-American war. This never obtained serious consideration by responsible statesmen. Wars to end wars have little appeal in the present state of world organization. Moreover, the great powers, who in a League war would have to fight Japan, have shown their distaste for any such prospect more than once in the course of the Manchuria debates.

Then there is the way of economic sanctions. These came in for considerable discussion up till this spring, and an incipient boycott movement started in the United States, without, however, making much progress. The possible consequences of sanctions have since been studied by more cautious pacifists. Many observers now think that only by the concurrent blockading of Japan from Hong Kong, Saigon, Manila and Hawaii, would a trade boycott have any chance of success. As the trade arrangements which Japan is now making with Russia testify, the island kingdom has a commercial hinterland available to her stretching clear across the European, as well as the Asiatic continents. But, successful or not, blockading means war, and, as we have seen, war has been ruled out of consideration.

There remains conciliation. Has it been sufficiently tried? Some, pointing to the long-tried patience of the League, will say yes. But so far, I submit, conciliation has not been based upon a realistic relation between the facts and the pacts. On December 9, last year, when the League appointed the Lytton Commission, an appreciation developed for the first time that Manchurian facts might be peculiar. For the League resolution, in a quickly forgotten phrase, referred to "the special circumstances of the case." Secretary Stimson indorsed this view by saying, in his August 8 speech in New York, "Manchuria was the most difficult portion of the world in which such a challenge to this treaty [the Kellogg pact] could have occurred." Obviously, if the facts were so unique, somebody should be sent out to get them, and the Lytton Commission was the result.

Now that the facts have been collected, world statesmen are armed with the material upon which to proceed with fresh conciliation. Not only is the attempt justified by the new facts. It is explicitly recommended in the Lytton report. Evidently in the commissioners' view the data they have assembled warrant conciliation rather than criticism. Would a fresh dose of conciliation applied without any prior change in the status quo, imply a condonation of past aggression? I do not think so. It seems to me that the Lytton Commission hoped that the difficulties provided by the pacts and the attitudes which the various powers have already adopted in regard to them might be circumvented by adhesion to the tenth point of its formula of settlement. This provides for international reconstruction of China.

Let us first consider the position toward such a proposal of the country to be reconstructed. On January 10, 1931, or nine months before the Manchurian outbreak, I wrote in these pages, apropos of a proposed loan to China: "If the world came to the help of China at this juncture, it would help to promote the political stabilization of the régime at Nanking." What was relevant two years ago is much more relevant now. Separatism is encroaching upon the power of the Nanking Government. Communism over a wide area is creeping toward its doors.

For a long time China, afraid of the motive, objected to foreign help, but she recovered sufficiently from her fears two years ago to invite League assistance in reconstruction, and the preparatory stages were under way when the Manchurian affair broke out. She could hardly go back on that invitation. Finally, Nationalist China is committed to some such plan by the fact that she is heir to the policies of Sun Yat-sen, father of the Chinese Revolution, with whom it was cardinal doctrine.

The nations other than China were ripe for some kind of conference before the Lytton Commission made its report. Last May, Japan moved for a parley on the chaos in China. According to her note to the other powers, the Nine Power pact of 1922 was no longer "adequate" as a guide to conduct toward China. Clearly no such proposal could have been acceptable on Japan's terms while Japan's own conduct was in question. But of late the idea has been growing that Japan's course in Manchuria has been such as to demand a Washington call for a conference under the ægis of the Nine Power pact.

For China's territorial integrity, a pillar of that pact, has been definitely violated by Japan's recognition of Manchukuo. An uncomfortable feeling has also been developing that the Open Door of equal commercial opportunity in China, the other pillar of the 1922 treaty, might soon be slammed shut in Manchuria.

A conference to discuss international reconstruction in China would seem to obviate the difficulties that would arise over terms of reference for any other conference. Under it the political problems created in international relations by the history of the last twelve months would appear to stand a much better chance of being adjusted. Such a parley might grow out of the League meeting, which is to discuss the Lytton report in November as a fresh starting point.

Notes From Moscow

Anniversary Preparations — MOSCOW is making active preparations for the decoration of the city on the fifteenth anniversary of the revolution, which comes on November 7. Leading architects, artists and theatrical producers are working on plans for striking exhibitions along the streets and in the public squares and for the illumination of the city with vari-colored lights. Paintings by Soviet artists will appear in the windows during the anniversary days, while on the squares will be seen exhibitions depicting such themes as Soviet industrial construction, the progress of the anti-religious movement and the Communist movement in other countries. While the two great Soviet national holidays, November 7 and May 1, are always marked by extensive decorations and illuminations, which form the background for huge parades, this year will witness a special effort to outdo all previous achievements in this respect, partly because the celebration will coincide fairly closely with the ending of the last year of the Five-Year Plan.

Dostoevsky Material — Foreign students of Dostoevsky will be interested to learn that the Soviet Academy of Sciences is publishing in book form a substantial collection of unpublished material relating to this great novelist. The collection includes chapters and excerpts which Dostoevsky wrote and then cut out of such novels as "The Brothers Karamazov," "The Possessed," "The Adolescent," and "The Writer's Diary." More than 100 letters exchanged between Dostoevsky and his brother Mikhail and the poet A. N. Pleshcheev will also be published.

New Hotels For Tourists — Russia's infant tourist industry felt no unfavorable effects of economic conditions during 1932, since the number of foreign visitors to the Soviet Union increased by more than 50 per cent, by comparison with 1931, when about 8000 tourists came to Russia. About 1500 foreign tourists are expected at the time of the celebration of the fifteenth anniversary of the revolution. Among the foreign visitors to Russia in 1932 were fifty-eight members of the parliaments of various countries. Intourist, the state organization which organizes the trips of the great majority of foreign tourists, intends to build twenty-eight new hotels in 1933, many of them in towns in the Caucasus and the Crimea, which are now inaccessible to large groups of foreigners because of the absence of room accommodations.

Maxim Gorky Celebration — Honors and commemoration are being bestowed upon Maxim Gorky in connection with the celebration of the fortieth anniversary of the beginning of his literary work, which fell on September 25. A literary institute is to be named after him; a Gorky literature prize is to be established; portraits of the author are being widely displayed and complete and partial editions of his works are to be published. He is also commemorated by the production of two of his plays, "Lower Depths," one of his best pre-war plays, in the Moscow Art Theater, and a new play, "Egor Bulichev," in the Vakhtangov Theater. During recent years Gorky has divided his time between Russia and Italy, spending his summers in Moscow and his winters in Sorrento, on the Bay of Naples. The Soviet Government is especially inclined to honor him because, although he wavered a good deal in his estimate of the Bolshevik revolution during its first years, he has come out unreservedly as an enthusiastic advocate of the Soviet system in recent years and has rendered yeoman publicist service to the Soviet cause abroad.

Airplane Progress — A sign of progress in Soviet aviation was the employment for the first time in September, 1932, of a Soviet airplane, the ANT-9, on the air line between Moscow and Berlin. Hitherto the German Junkers firm had provided all the airplanes which were used on this line. The cryptic initials ANT, which appear on several types of Soviet airplanes, represent the initials of the Soviet aviation engineer and inventor, Alexander Nikolaevitch Tupelov.

Mirror of World Opinion

The opinions expressed in the quotations hereunder do not carry necessarily the indorsement of the Monitor.

Peace in Germany's Countryside

REGARDLESS of the political unrest which seethes now and again in the cities and great manufacturing and industrial areas, the countrysides of Germany still are steeped in a profound peace and quiet. There the storms of modern life yet do not burst, nor do any civic or social cares intrude to mar the content of the decent, law-abiding, seriously occupied people who live and work in the more rural regions.

Disturbances and partisan hostilities are confined largely to the cities. Upon the farms, and in the neighborhood of the spas and other lake and mountain resorts, the natives pursue their daily tasks with cheer and hopefulness, just as if these times were not the most untoward that Germany has ever known.

Foreign visitors meet throughout these pleasant regions the same courtesy and kindness to which they have long been accustomed, and have no fear that conditions will arise at any time which will diminish the benefits of their excursions.—*Deutsche Verkehrsblaetter* (Berlin).

Will Legal Liquor Help?

NATIONAL prohibition has been attacked not alone for alleged failure as an enforceable law but also as the cause of a whole new set of bad conditions for which its opponents burden it with responsibility.

The time has passed when there is any profit in arguing about the responsibility of prohibition for "flask toting and booze parties," or for racketeering, violence and a lessened respect for law. When repeal is talked of as a serious possibility, the practical question is not what prohibition has got us into but what repeal can do to get us out.

Let's face the facts, wets and drys alike. Here in Arkansas, for example, let it be granted that under prohibition there are moonshining, bootlegging and all the rest of it. If a state-option amendment were adopted, this State would stay dry. What could state option accomplish for Arkansas that national prohibition has failed to accomplish?

As for anti-prohibition states, the wetter they are in sentiment the bigger liquor rackets they are supporting now and the more millions there are at stake for the Capones and their kind. Can anybody suppose that all the criminal elements are going to be converted into law-abiding citizens by the repeal of the federal law? Or that young people who are drinking illicit intoxicants are going to let legal intoxicants severely alone?—*Arkansas Gazette.*